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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Determination of the Communists to Continue the Struggle in France.

Severe Fighting "All Along the Lines" on Thursday.

Full Details of the Battle of Neuilly Bridge.

The Insurgent Nationals Everywhere Abandoning the Offensive.

Gen. Henry Not Executed, but Killed by a Shell.

Immense Funeral of Three Hundred Victims of the Recent Battles.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Contradictory Reports—Claims of Success by the Federalists—The Holding of the Proposed Mass Peace Meeting in Paris Prohibited.

LONDON, April 7—8 o'clock P. M.—The *Cri du Peuple* asserts that the Federalists maintain their positions; that they repulsed the attack of the Versailles troops on the bridge of Neuilly; that they have retaken Chatillon, dismounted the enemy's batteries near Vanvres, and captured two *mitrailleuses*. Considerable reinforcements have been dispatched to L'Hay, which is threatened.

The impression prevails in Paris, notwithstanding the contradiction of the Communists, that the Versailles troops carried the barricade at the bridge of Neuilly.

The Commune has prohibited the holding of the public meeting called in Paris to promote measures of conciliation.

Versailles Account of Thursday's Operations—The Offensive Everywhere Abandoned by the Nationals—Shells Bursting Within the Walls of Paris—Organization of the "Paris Avengers."

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated the night of the 6th, says: "The cannonade and musketry firing was continued all this afternoon to the south of Paris between the insurgent position of Montrouge and that of the Government at Chatillon. Similar firing was also heard to the north-west of Paris, evidently between Asnieres and Nanterre, and toward Colombes. Forts Ivry, Bicetre and Charenton were also engaged in a contest with a portion of the artillery of the Versailles army."

The Government troops made a vigorous attack upon the insurgent Nationals at Neuilly, and were aided therein by the fire of Fort Mont Valerien and the batteries at Courbevoie. The combat still continues, and the Nationals have everywhere abandoned the offensive for the defensive. A large force of the insurgents is at Gennevilliers, surrounded by the Government troops. A bold attempt has been made by them to pierce the lines of the Versailles army and return to Paris, but it proved utterly futile.

A dispatch from Paris says several shells have burst within the walls in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice.

The Communists are determined to continue the struggle, and have greatly strengthened the fortifications at Montmartre and Batignolles. Gen. CLUSERET is reorganizing the National Guards.

The party of conciliation are redoubling their efforts. Several placards devoted to their object have appeared, all of which demand complete municipal liberty for Paris. Hopes are entertained that an armistice of forty-eight hours will be concluded for the exchange of prisoners. The *Temps* (newspaper) proposes to dispatch M. LOUIS BLANC to Versailles to negotiate with M. THIERS. The conditions of the new election law embrace the convocation of the electors for the choice of a constitutional Assembly.

A new corps, called the "Paris Avengers," is in course of formation, the members of which are to operate as skirmishers. All the large shops have been searched by the order of the Sub-Central Committee, for men to serve in this organization.

The remains of 300 victims of the recent battles were buried in the Cemetry of Pere la Chaise on Thursday. They were followed to the grave by an immense procession of National Guards and citizens.

Continuation of the Fighting—Gen. Henry Killed by a Shell and Not Executed—Imprisonment of M. Reguiere.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Versailles of today's date states that violent cannonading was heard both last night and this morning in the direction of Courbevoie, to the north-east of Paris and of Chatillon, south of that city.

The rumor that Gen. HENRY has been executed by order of the Versailles Government is rather apocryphal, in view of the fact cabled to you on the 4th inst., that the special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* saw him killed by a shell from Fort Mont Valerien. The story is probably circulated by the insurgents to fan the excitement against the Government.

M. REGUIERE, who has been suspected of an attempt at negotiation with the Versailles Government has been arrested and imprisoned by order of the Commune.

Details of the Battle at Neuilly—The Losses of the Nationals.

LONDON, April 8—2½ A. M.—Details of the fighting at Neuilly on Friday have been received. The Communists, who were posted in small force at Courbevoie, were dislodged by the guns of Fort Valerien. They rallied in the Avenue de Neuilly and opened fire on the Versailles troops, who appeared on the heights. The Communists were again forced to retire behind the bridge of Neuilly, which they barricaded. Their pursuers then shelled and demolished the barricades. The Nationals suffered heavily in attempting to hold the bridge, and fell into temporary disorder; but they succeeded in extricating their cannon, and abandoned the bridge, taking refuge in the houses on the eastern bank of the river. The Assemblists also occupied the buildings on the other side, and a sharp fusilade was kept up across the river. They then pushed across the bridge and advanced in pursuit of the retreating insurgents. The guns of the ramparts opened a heavy fire, sweeping the Avenue de Neuilly with shell, and checking the pursuit. The Communists again commenced to throw up barricades across the avenue, under the protection of the artillery on the walls, but they were ultimately driven out of Neuilly, and withdrew beneath the ramparts.

The fighting, which was desperate throughout, commenced at 10 in the morning and ended at sunset, at which hour the guns still protected the gates. The forts are silent. Minister PICARD officially announces the complete success of the Government forces, after a hard struggle lasting two days, Thursday and Friday. He admits that the losses of the troops were serious, and reports that Gen. BESSON was killed. He returns thanks to the army for its loyalty and courage. The Nationals, numbering some 4,000, attempted a reconnoissance on Friday toward Chatillon, but failed to accomplish anything.

The Reign of Terror Commenced—Arrest of Priests.

LONDON, April 8—5 A. M.—The special Paris dispatch of the *Times* says the insurgents have already commenced to put into execution their threats of retaliation on the prisoners they have taken. The Commune prevents the opening of the churches. Nearly all the *curés* have been thrown into prison. Reports that a portion of the Prussian army near Paris have been ordered into the city are unfounded. Marshal MCMAHON, who commands the army of Versailles, has established his head-quarters at the *Petit Trianon*. Gen. VINOY has charge of the reserves.

Arrival of the "Supply" at Havre, with Aid from America for the French Sufferers.

LONDON, April 7.—The United States store-ship *Supply*, from New-York, with a cargo of provisions for the destitute people of certain districts of France, arrived at Havre on Wednesday of this week.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Good Friday in England—No Business and No News.

LONDON, April 7.—Today being Good Friday, and a recognized holiday, the markets at London, Liverpool and elsewhere are all closed. As if in sympathy with the cessation of business, there is a notable scarcity of news. The Government offices, except in the postal and telegraph departments, are all shut.

Death of the Distinguished Austrian Admiral Teghetoff.

LONDON, April 7.—Baron WILHELM VON TEGHETOFF, the distinguished Austrian Admiral who won the naval battle of Lissa, in the Adriatic, in 1866, and superintended in 1868 the removal of the remains of the Ex-Emperor MAXIMILIAN from Mexico to Trieste, died yesterday at his residence in Vienna.

Death of the Infant Prince.

LONDON, April 8—3½ A. M.—The child of the Princess of WALES is dead. Its birth was premature.

Daring Burglary—A House Robbed in the Presence of an Inmate.

About 11 o'clock last evening two men entered the residence of Mr. JOHN PURCELL, No. 69 Carmine-street, opening the street door by pulling a string which Mr. PURCELL had arranged so that he could raise the latch without using a key when returning home at a late hour from his business. The thieves, having thus shown their familiarity with the premises, ascended to the second floor, where they found MAGGIE PURCELL, aged eleven years, who was alone in the house, her father being at business and her mother at church. Presenting a pistol to the head of the child, she was kept quiet by one, while the other hastily ransacked a trunk and wardrobe, seizing a velvet cloak and other articles of clothing, valued at $100, with which they left.

It appears the thieves shortly afterward going through Broome-street attracted the attention of Officer FOLEY, of the Eighth Precinct, by one of them carrying a bundle, and upon his attempting to question them, the bundle was dropped and they ran away. After a long and exciting chase, he captured one of them, while the other was taken by Officer MCKENZIE, of the Eighth Precinct, and, upon being arraigned before Capt. MCDONNELL, at the Station-house, gave their names as JOHN WILLIAMSON and CHARLES BROOKS. The bundle which they had, having been picked up and taken to the Station-house, proved to be the articles stolen from Mr. PURCELL's house, and upon the person of the former was found a skeleton key. The pistol, however, had been thrown away during the chase, as both were unarmed when taken. They were locked up by Capt. MCDONALD, and will be arraigned this morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Peace Celebration by German Children.

The Second-street German School has an attendance of nearly five hundred children. The scholars conceived the idea of purchasing a bust of Kaiser WILLIAM, decorating the reception-room, and holding a grand peace celebration. The co-operation of the teachers was obtained, who in turn "roped in" Mr. MACY, of the Children's Aid Society, which secured the success of the whole undertaking. The room was most handsomely decorated last evening. The bust of the Emperor WILLIAM stood conspicuously on the platform, overhung by a huge American flag and surrounded by beautiful plants and flowers. Mr. MACY presided in his usual urbane and acceptable manner, while Miss STRATHERN very efficiently conducted the singing and other exercises. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. FERRIS, and Rev. Mr. BOWEN, of the Congregational Church, Harlem. The latter delivered a very felicitous and appropriate speech, contrasting a quiet, peaceful manner with a quarrelsome and crotchety one, and showed that a kindly word would conquer where force and rudeness failed. Besides several hundred children, there were a large number of visitors present, who took a lively interest in the proceedings.

Working Men's Union—The Charges Against Coroner Young.

The Working Men's Union met last evening in the hall at No. 327 Bowery. The meeting was resolved into a Committee of the Whole to report upon the charges preferred against NELSON W. YOUNG, formerly Chairman of the Union, who, as it was alleged, had received $200 from the Union to repay that amount borrowed from Sheriff O'BRIEN to pay the expenses of the mass-meeting of the Union last June, and which he had failed to do and had misappropriated. The report of the Investigating Committee appointed at a previous meeting, which involved a large amount of testimony *pro* and *con.*, was read, and after discussion prolonged to the exclusion of all other business, it was resolved that the Union sit in Committee of the Whole at their next meeting, and that the investigation of Coroner YOUNG's action in the matter of the mass-meeting be made the order of the day.

The Buckhout Trial—No Verdict Yet.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday, the jury having under consideration the guilt or innocence of BUCKHOUT, on trial for the murder of ALFRED RANDELL, at Sleepy Hollow, came into Court and stated through their foreman that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. Justice BARNARD remarked that all the evidence which could be produced had been brought forward, and that it was important that the jury should render a verdict, and he did not feel at liberty to discharge them until they had made further efforts. The jury then retired, and were still out at 8 o'clock last night. It was understood that one juror only remained firm in favor of a verdict of "not guilty."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Preparations Against Invasion by San Salvador—Destructive Freshets in Peru.

PANAMA, April 2, via KINGSTON, Jamaica.—There is news here from Central America down to the 16th of March. A battalion of 600 men was dispatched by the Government of San Salvador to protect the frontier and prevent invasion by the forces of Honduras. Guatemala has also thrown a body of troops on the frontier, to preserve her territory from violation. The troops of Salvador met a force of Hondurians near San Miguel. An engagement took place, and the latter were defeated. There are dates from Lima, Peru, to March 22. The recent freshets did immense damage. The losses are estimated at $8,000,000. Government is giving assistance to many of the sufferers whose homes and provisions were swept away. The storm was the heaviest experienced in thirty years. Peace prevails, and politics, in consequence are without interest. The United States steamer *Nipsic* is at Aspinwall. Progress is making in the survey of the Isthmus for a canal route, but the prospect of a favorable result is slight.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

A Two Years' Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following comparative statement of the net receipts and expenditures of the United States Government, for the two years from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, and the two years from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871, has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

Receipts.

Sources of Revenue.	Two Years from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869.	Two Years from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871.		
Customs	$326,452,940 07	$383,855,167 74	Inc.	$55,402,227 67
Lands	2,873,669 65	5,878,900 [illegible]	Inc.	2,005,291 33
Int. Rev.	294,011,202 63	338,310,853 78	Inc.	44,299,651 08
Mis.	65,067,629 54	51,354,309 50	Dec.	13,712,120 34
Total	$664,405,441 [illegible]	$749,399,431 90		.....
Net increase of revenue				$84,994,049 74

Expenditures.

On what Account.	Two years from M'ch 1, 1867, to M'ch 1, 1869.	Two years from M'ch 1, 1869, to M'ch 1, 1871.
For Congress	$4,476,271 40	$7,475,469 34
Expenses of Post-office Department, mail transportation	8,580,773 58	9,327,622 14
Expenses of foreign intercourse	2,654,777 80	2,806,800 24
Executive and Miscellaneous expenses	34,446,907 15	25,524,227 29
Expense public buildings and grounds in Washington	2,780,276 06	1,960,888 04
Expenses collecting the revenue from customs	12,128,146 19	12,390,130 50
Miscellaneous expenses—customs, including buildings	18,729,235 11	16,030,064 44
Expenses assigning and collecting internal revenue	16,480,081 38	14,140,373 07
Miscellaneous expenses—internal revenue	4,077,046 80	4,063,624 20
Expenses U. S. Courts	3,437,027 37	4,708,456 86
Miscellaneous expenses under Interior Department	6,286,144 88	7,190,077 60
Expenses War Department	236,361,594 84	101,785,008 34
Expenses Navy Department	49,907,586 73	40,956,390 70
Expenses Indian Department	10,062,027 68	10,546,796 40
Expenses Pension Department	50,080,429 92	61,467,949 41
Total	$450,042,759 17	$323,342,809 96
	323,342,809 96	
Decrease of expenditures	$126,700,949 2[illegible]	

By the foregoing statements it will be seen that the amount gained by the increase of receipts and the decrease of expenditures has been as follows:

From increase of receipts	$84,994,049 74
From decrease of expenditures	126,700,949 21
Total	$211,694,998 95
Reduction Public Debt from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, was	$36,441,366 00
Reduction Public Debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871, was	204,754,413 09
Showing increase in reduction of Public Debt of	$178,313,047 09

During the two years from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871, the amount of the reduction of the Public Debt has been, as above shown, $204,754,413 09.

Most of which has been in the purchase and cancellation of bonds bearing interest in coin and in the payment of obligations overdue and convertible into interest-bearing bonds or certificates.

The amount of interest which will hereafter be saved to the Government on debt actually paid is $11,537,461 annually, or $961,455 09 monthly, mostly in gold.

MISSISSIPPI.

Senator Ames on Gov. Alcorn—Legislative Resolutions and Difficulties.

JACKSON, Miss., April 7.—Senator AMES has written a letter to certain members of the Mississippi Legislature, charging Gov. ALCORN with bad faith to the Republican Party, and comparing his own administration with that of ALCORN. Dr. DOWD, a leading Republican and President *pro tem.* of the State Senate, has introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, Senator AMES recently presented and caused to be read before the United States Senate a letter, dated Legislative Department of Mississippi, Senate Chamber, Jackson, March 9, 1871, declaratory of the fact that school-houses were being burned throughout the whole State of Mississippi, and that teachers of schools were being driven off; and,

Whereas, Charges of this sweeping character tend to the shame of our people and place the brand of barbarism on the brow of our State, and, if true, reflect dishonor on the constituents of the legislative body from which Senator AMES derived his credentials, under which he holds his seat in the United States Senate; and,

Whereas, We, the representatives of the people, conscious of the great wrong done to the State in the utterance of that Senator, whose duty it is to shield us from slander, have thought it proper to reply to the imputation of the Senator; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that the utterance of an anonymous correspondent, as indorsed by our said Senator, constitutes a libel upon the people of Mississippi, which we now repel.

Great excitement prevails here today over the difficulty between Representatives LANDRUM, Democrat, and FRENCH, Republican, the former having posted the latter as a poltroon and coward. All parties concerned were arrested.

The New-York Methodist Conference.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 7.—At the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Peekskill today, T. W. CHADWICK gave a glowing description of the work of Methodism in the Prattsville District, and A. H. FERGUSON spoke at length of the cause in the Ellenville District, in which 5,000 persons have been converted in four years. Rev. J. B. WAKELY spoke eloquently of the Orange County District. The young men in the Conference classes have all passed a rigid examination. Dr. T. J. PACK made an address today in behalf of the Syracuse University, but the best address was made last night by Dr. FERRIS, of New-York City. Today Bishop CLARK, the presiding officer, has not been in attendance in consequence of illness. It is expected, however, that he will resume his seat to-morrow.

Organization of Cavalry—A New Railroad Scheme.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 7.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Avalanche*, says that a bill was passed by the Senate, today, authorizing the Governor to appoint a force of cavalry sufficient to suppress the lawless bands now existing. A bill to amend the charter of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad was pushed through the Senate without discussion, and in the House the bill was made the special order for to-morrow. The measure is characterized as one of the most magnificent grabbing schemes ever yet presented. The bill proposes the building of a road from Canton to Kosciusko, forty miles, in two years, and to Aberdeen in five, on condition that individuals and corporations on the line shall subscribe $7,000 a mile, and that the State shall cede to one MCCOMB, who is advocating the bill, all its interest in the railroads in Mississippi, the present value of which is estimated at $3,000,000.

THE EAST.

Father Taylor's Funeral in Boston—The Cavalry Corps—Col. Fisk's Ninth Regiment.

BOSTON, April 7.—The funeral of Rev. Father TAYLOR, at Seamen's Bethel to-day, was numerously attended by Masonic bodies, clergymen, pilots, sailors and prominent citizens. The remains were deposited at Mount Hope Cemetery with Masonic rites.... Gen. PLEASONTON, President of the Cavalry Corps Association, calls for a meeting at Boston from May 10 to 12, at which time the Grand Army of the Republic holds its national encampment, and the Army of the Potomac its annual meeting. Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, will be orator, and BRETE HARTE poet of the occasion.... A committee from the New-York Ninth Regiment, Col. FISK, arrived here today to make arrangements for the visit of that Regiment to Boston on the 16th of June. The Ninth will be received by the First Massachusetts Regiment, and unite in the Bunker Hill celebration on June 17.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 7.—The conference of railroad men in this city closed today with a proposition from the Maine Central Directors to lease the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, paying therefor $36,000, which will probably be accepted.

FIRES.

Extensive and Destructive Fire in Albany—Loss $260,000.

ALBANY, April 7.—One of the largest fires that ever occurred in this city, broke out this morning in the large printing-house of WEED, PARSONS & Co., on Columbia-street, consuming that building and nearly an entire block of small buildings on Broadway, between Columbia and Von Tromp streets. In spite of superhuman efforts on the part of the firemen, the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in fifteen minutes after the first alarm, the roof fell in, the flames every moment gathering volume and communicating to the various floors beneath. So irresistible was the fury of the fire, that in less than an hour after the first alarm, the vast building was reduced to ruin and fell from time to time with the noise of thunder. The books of the concern, valuables from the safe, and most of the law, medical, legislative and miscellaneous volumes issued by the house were removed from the first floor in safety to the Delavan House and other places in the neighborhood. But with these exceptions, it was found impossible to save anything from destruction. Over 300 people are thrown out of employment, while the firm of WEED, PARSONS & Co. sustain a loss of $260,000 over their insurance, which amounts to $160,000. The flames extended to the adjoining building, No. 606 Broadway, owned and occupied by BENJAMIN TAFFAN, fruit and fish dealer; then followed the adjoining houses, No. 608, occupied by FRANK S. GRAVES, electrotyper; No. 610, occupied by WM. B. EARLY, as a restaurant; No. 612, occupied by RICHARD BROWN, crockery dealer; No. 616, occupied by JAMES JONES, cigar manufacturer; No. 618, occupied by JAMES C. JONES, tailor; No. 620, occupied by P. SMITH, fancy goods; No. 622, occupied by CHAFFIN & SMITH, boots and shoes, and HENRY GRAHAM, confectioner: No. 624, occupied by LOUIS SPONHASE, jeweler; No. 626, by HERMAN BUSSING; No. 630, by JOHN WRIGHT, confectionery; No. 632, by WALDO MORRIS, barber. These were all destroyed, but the occupants were able to save most of their goods. The last four houses were owned by ALEXANDER GREER, and were insured for $6,000. They were small buildings, and valued at about $8,000 each. In the rear of the printing-house on Von Tromp-street, Nos. 4, 6 and 12 were slightly injured. On Columbia-street, adjoining the printing-office, WALSH BROTHERS lost about $3,500. The sheds of LUTHER's coal-yard were burned, together with a large stock of coal. At No. 40, BENJAMIN SALTER, clothing dealer, suffered a small loss. The losses apart from that sustained by WEED & PARSONS will reach in the vicinity of $100,000. The aggregate losses will reach $500,000. The remains of a man were found in the ruins, and subsequently identified as those of JOHN O'BRIEN, assistant foreman of steamer No. 6. He leaves a wife and six children.

Destruction of the Western Female College—Fires in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—The Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio, took fire this morning in the bakery, and excepting the walls, was completely destroyed. All the young ladies are accounted for, but one girl partially deaf, who is reported missing. Four or five students who escaped from the second and third windows, were somewhat injured—one dangerously. Some had presence of mind to tie sheets together and let themselves down from the windows, others jumped from the second story. Some of the property in the lower part of the building was saved. A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Oxford, says there were no lives lost. Three young ladies, named GOODFELLOW, BALLARD and WILSON, were severely hurt by leaping from a second-story window. The building was insured for $75,000, which will rebuild it. There were 175 persons in the building at the time. During the morning the village presented a sorrowful spectacle, some of the young girls having lost nearly all their clothing, while others were wandering about with a scanty supply, with no relations to sympathize with them. The liberality of the place was, however, equal to the occasion.

The following were the insurances, so far as known: Home, of New-York and Hartford, Conn., $10,000 each; North American, of New-York; Merchants', of Hartford; National, of Boston, and Citizens', American, Miami Valley and Franklin, of Cincinnati, and Liverpool and London, $5,000 each.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—The furniture factory of WEMYSS BROS., in Charlestown, Mass., was burned this morning. The loss is $16,000; the insurance $6,000. Four firemen were injured, but not dangerously, by the falling of the roof. GEO. VARNEY, the night watchman of the factory is missing, and it is feared that he perished in the flames. IRA H. CARLETON's house and marble-shop, in Milford, N. H., was burned yesterday. The loss is $2,000. A fire occurred in East Turner, Me., last night, which destroyed a tooth-pick factory and a shingle and grist mill. Loss $10,000; insurance $3,000.

Prospects of the Newfoundland Seal Fishery.

BOSTON, April 7.—Letters from St. Johns, N. F., state that the Seal Fishery this season has been extraordinarily successful. The steamer *Hector* arrived there last week with 28,000 skins, by far the largest catch ever known. The *Hector* was followed by the *Eagle* 24,000, and the *Nimrod* with 21,000. These vessels, and others, will sail immediately on a second cruise. This is the first season in which more than one trip has been made by any craft engaged in the fishery. Sealskin caps will probably be cheaper next Winter.

Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met here today. Madison, Wis., and July 4, 1872, was designated as the place and time of next meeting. The constitution was amended to include twelve Vice-Presidents, one from each State represented in the army. Gen. W. Q. GRESHAM, of Indiana, will be the orator next year. The Society are now enjoying their farewell banquet this evening.

COAL TROUBLES.

A Terrible Riot Among the Pennsylvania Miners.

Three Men Shot Dead and Several Wounded.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR GEARY.

The State Troops Ordered Out to Repress Disorder.

Probable Scope of the Lawless Proceedings.

Further Trouble Anticipated Among the Miners.

A COAL RIOT.

Five Hundred Miners on the Rampage—Three Men Murdered and Several Fatally Beaten—Troops Sent For.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 7.—A band of 500 men, armed with muskets, clubs and revolvers, visited Tripp's mines, in this city this morning, and prevented the workmen from entering the mines. Three miners employed at the works were shot down dead in cold blood by the mob, and others beaten with stones so that they will probably die. Last night MORRIS & WEEKS' retail coal works, in this city, were torn down, and the most of their mine blown down and the track torn up. A large mob is now engaged, this noon, in driving the men out of the Iron Company's mines, near their mills. These several gangs of men raise the Irish-American flag, and have the arms of two of the militia companies. Great excitement prevails here, and a bloody issue is expected. Gen. OSBORNE, of Wilkesbarre, has been telegraphed to for troops. The Mayor of this city was hooted at while reading the Riot act to the mob today. There is not an American militia company in the entire northern half of this, Luzerne, County. The demonstrations of yesterday were the first made here during the suspension. The mobs altogether number over 1,000 men, and they are visiting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Connell's mine, near this city, was besieged today, and a suspension of work compelled. The proper authorities for preserving the peace are moving slowly, and unless decisive measures are taken at once, this whole city will be under the terrorism of the rioters. Two coal-breakers were destroyed this afternoon, one of them, the Mayang shaft, is now burning with about 300 tons of coal in the shute.

More Disturbances and Repeated Outrages—Arrival of a Regiment at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 7.—During the afternoon the rioters to the number of about one thousand, proceeded to the Noyang and Clark coal-breakers, in the third ward of the city, and the men at work in the former were driven off. They then set fire to the Noyang breaker, and it burned to the ground. This evening at 7½ o'clock, one battalion of infantry and a section of artillery of the State Guard arrived, and the troops are quartered in the various halls in the city. Several more battalions are expected to arrive during the night. The troops are under the command of Major-Gen. OSBORNE, an experienced officer of the late war. It is reported here that some of the works from which the men were driven today will resume to-morrow, under the protection of the military. Many miners are anxious to resume work, and will commence at once if they can be assured that they will be protected against the terrorism and malignity of the rioters. The intention of bringing the military here is to render this protection.

Up to 10 P. M., no additional acts of violence have been committed, but threats of renewed violence to-morrow are numerous. One company of troops have been sent to the Tripp slope, where renewed hostilities are threatened in the morning.

Since the arrival of the troops greater confidence is felt by the people and many believe there will be no renewal of the lawlessness.

Movements of Troops—Continued Excitement.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 7.—There is great excitement here over the disturbances at Scranton. Troops under the command of Major-Gen. E. S. OSBORNE, from Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Plymouth and Hazelton, left this evening for Scranton. There are no indications of any disturbance here as yet.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 7.—The troubles at Scranton have given rise to much excitement, but no overt act has been committed as yet in this region.

Latest Reports—The Disturbances Exaggerated—Further Trouble Expected.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 7—Midnight.—The reports of riot here are greatly exaggerated. So far there has been no bloodshed, and but one or two cases of arson. The immediate cause of the outbreak yesterday was the persistence of a small body of miners to continue work, when the main body, the W. B. A., had ordered a general suspension. Some time ago it was agreed that the mines here should run to supply the home demand, but not for general traffic. This agreement the miners imagined broken, and on Thursday afternoon assembled in threatening numbers, demanding instant withdrawal from the mines, as the operators had broken their agreement. No mischief was done, however, and this morning the workmen resumed their places in the mine.

At 8 o'clock a large number of miners visited all the coal-mines and peremptorily demanded the cessation of work. At the Tripp Works a tumultuous throng assembled, and for a time threatened bloodshed; but I have been unable to find that any one was seriously injured. There are wild stories of pistols and muskets, but no one can substantiate one case of firing. Stones were thrown promiscuously and there was some fist-cuffing, but nothing like a ferocious or riotous purpose was indicated. It seems, however, that the gangs carried the day, and all the works in town were hastily evacuated by masters and men. At the works of MORRIS & WEEKS considerable destruction is said to have been effected.

The Mayor, when informed of the tumult, proceeded at once to the spot, and endeavored to pacify the crowd. He could not make himself heard, however, and at once telegraphed to Gov. GEARY for troops. Meantime the local machinery for keeping order was set in motion, and the Marshal's forces were quickly thrown upon the scene. The miners, having stopped the different establishments, and meeting no opposition, marched through the main streets, carrying the American flag, and molesting no one.

At 6 o'clock this evening the first installment of Gov. GEARY's reinforcements, two companies, arrived, and in the morning there will be 3,000 troops on hand. Serious trouble is expected to-morrow by the citizens, though the miners declare that they have no intention of taking any further steps. They are determined that the operators shall not resume work with outside miners before the present trouble has been permanently and satisfactorily adjusted. To-night the city is strongly guarded by soldiers. Sentinels are placed at all the street corners, and strong guards about the houses of the operators. The leaders of the W. B. A., who have been in Harrisburg during the legislative examination, are expected here to-morrow, to assume direction of the present struggle. It is evident that the movement is wholly unprecedented, and without leaders. The general impression is, however, that the men imagined that the legislative action was against them, and, in their disappointment and chagrin, assailed the operators. Wild rumors of wholesale destruction of mines, and bloodshed throughout the country, are rife, but cannot be regarded as trustworthy.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. GEARY.

The Military to be Called Out—The Miners and Railroad Corporations Warned of the Consequences.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 7.—The following proclamation has been issued by Gov. GEARY relative to the coal troubles:

Pennsylvania, ss.: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, a proclamation:

Whereas, The recent suspension of work by the miners in the anthracite coal regions of the State, and the subsequent imposition by the transportation companies of prohibitory rates, have entailed great and manifold evils upon miners, operating consumers, manufacturers and others; and

Whereas, All efforts of the Executive and their friends of law and social order, have failed to harmonize the conflicting interests and bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties; and,

Whereas, The recent investigation before a committee of the Senate has failed to provide any remedy for existing evils, or to accomplish anything toward the desired adjustment, or to give promise of relief to a suffering people; and,

Whereas, As usual in such cases, the unnatural, aggravated and unlawful conflict between labor and capital has resulted, as I am advised, in breaches of the peace and destruction of life and property at the city of Scranton and other places in the mining regions of that vicinity, and is assuming the shape of a mob; violence on the part of miners and others further threatens the lives and property of the law-abiding citizens and the temporary subversion of the laws, and calls for prompt and efficient remedies;

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby proclaim and declare:

First—That it is unlawful for any person or association of persons, by violence, threats or other coercive means to prevent any laborers or miners from working when they please, for whom they please, and at such wages as they please; and alike unlawful, by such violence or threats, to deter or prevent the owners or operators of mines from employing whomsoever they may choose to employ, and at such wages as may be agreed upon between the employer and the persons employed.

Second—That it is unlawful for any railroad or other transportation company, in subversion of the objects of its creation, to impose rates of freight, or transportation, intended to be, and which are, substantially prohibitory, or to combine with others to effect the same ends, and thus create, prolong, or aggravate existing evils.

Third—That it is unlawful, at all times, and under all circumstances, for persons to assemble in a riotous or tumultuous manner, and under grievances, either actual or pretended, to commit breaches of the peace, destroy property, or endanger, or take the lives of others, and thus subvert and nullify the laws, and subject the good name of the State to humiliation and reproach.

Fourth—That reliable information having been received that these riotous assemblages are too large and powerful to be dispersed or suppressed by the local authorities of Scranton, which have called on me for aid, I have invoked the military power of the State to suppress the riots and mobs at Scranton, and wherever else in the Commonwealth such unlawful assemblages may be found, and under the conviction that the time has come for a complete settlement for the present and future of the unlawful complications and difficulties under which the people now suffer, I have also invoked the civil power of the State against the railroad and other transportation companies for the misuse and abuse of their corporate rights and privileges, and will enforce all the remedies authorized by the laws of the land; and I call upon all military organizations to hold themselves in readiness to support the civil authorities wherever thereunto required and upon all civil magistrates, officers and citizens in their several spheres of action or influence to sustain or enforce the laws against all offenders in any wise responsible for the evils and wrongs under which we now suffer.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Attest: F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Additional Details of the Difficulties—Riotous Demonstrations—A House Assaulted, Men Shot, Beaten and Stoned.

In the Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* of yesterday morning, we find the following interesting detailed account of the riotous proceedings among the coal miners on Wednesday night and Thursday:

"The two Germans who resumed work at the Hampton mines on Tuesday became the objects of hate to those who belong to the Union, and who refuse to cut coal at the Company's prices. Whenever they make their appearance they are called 'black legs,' and all the abusive names that their ingenuity can invent, to intimidate them and force them to leave the mines. On Wednesday these outrages assumed a more serious character, and at night a band of ruffians surrounded the house which they supposed belonged to these men, completely riddled it with stones and clubs, and drove a family from the building. When morning came it was discovered that they had assaulted the wrong house, and that the man they had injured, though a miner, was not a 'blackleg.' A short time after a man who was passing was taken for one of the Germans and fired at, the ball taking effect in the hip. His name is FRANK CAIN, and he is not a miner, and is only connected with the Company in an outside capacity. On the same night three of the men at work in the Tripp Slope, when on their way home were attacked by a crowd of men, who chased them and beat one of the miners in a frightful manner. The third made his escape into Mr. IRA TRIPP's barn, where he remained all night. At about the same time, two men who are at work for MORRIS & WEEKS, in the coal works near Providence, and living at Dunmore, were on their way home, when they were overtaken by these ruffians. Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, a large body of miners and boys from other mines congregated at Tripp's Slope, when they assailed with stones and clubs the men at work in that place, so that they did not dare come out and go to their homes at the usual quitting time. The news of this riotous demonstration spread throughout the city, and in a short time the roads, fences and hill tops were covered with spectators. On arriving at the scene of the disturbance we first met Officer HETZEL, who had been sent there by the Mayor to investigate the matter and order them to disperse. They told the officer that they had only come to find out the names of the 'blacklegs' who were in, and they intended no violence. But this was false, as subsequent events showed, and we are informed that those men, in the streets of Hyde Park, when starting upon this disgraceful mission, said they were going 'to clean out the Tripp Slope.' HETZEL returned to the city to inform the Mayor. Other officers came and went, bearing messages from Mr. DANIEL LANGSTAFF, the Superintendent, to the authorities for help, and for nearly two long hours the yelling and excited rioters held their position on a hill north of the slope. We occupied a position at the head house of the slope, commanding a fine view of the proceedings, enabling us to witness every action of the rabble and the miners.

A shower of stones greeted the first man that made his appearance at the mouth of the slope. Retreating into the slope, he fired a single shot into the crowd, from his revolver, which caused a general panic among the rabble, who fled precipitately to another and higher hill beyond. Here they kept up this yelling and abusive language, until the next man made his appearance. This man was upon a car of coal, and, when observed, the rioters set up an unearthly yell, and ran toward the plane, throwing stones. He deliberately fired three shots at them as they retreated up the hill. After a time a portion of the company mustered up courage to come down into the road, where Mr. LANGSTAFF and several gentlemen were talking. A long parley was held, when suddenly the word was given that the miners were coming out. A rush was again made for the hill, and the yelling and screeching commenced. The miners as they came out were surrounded and followed down the road. They indulged very freely in threats of violence, and acted more like a tribe of savages than like rational men. The miners were firm and unflinching, and with revolvers ready for use they moved along, receiving the abuse of even the little boys, who could cry 'd——d blacklegs' as lustily as their older companions. Again reaching the spot where some gentlemen were seated in a carriage, a number of the miners were placed in the vehicle and driven to their homes, while some refused the proffered protection and proceeded to their homes. In a short time afterward the attacking party started for Hyde Park, and the spectators dispersed. We hear of several narrow escapes from being hit by the flying bullets, one man receiving a slight wound in the thigh. Thus ended the first formidable riot since the suspension began, and it is to be hoped that better counsel will prevail, and the miners, as a class, be saved the disgrace of a similar outbreak."

WHO IS TO BLAME.

The *Republican* editorially alludes to the parties directly responsible for these riotous demonstrations in the following terms:

"There is a large class of miners in Hyde Park and throughout this valley who are eager and anxious to resume work upon the terms proposed by the companies, and we could name dozens of instances where miners have voluntarily proposed to the operators to go to work provided they could be protected, but the operators could not guarantee them such protection, and in some instances feared that if they permitted these starving men to work contrary to the edicts and 'coffin notices' of the Working Men's Benevolent Association Kuklux, their breakers and other property would be in danger of the incendiary's torch. The Kuklux have even now inaugurated a terrorism which has already resulted in outrages that would consign the perpetrators to the Penitentiary if they could be brought to trial. The hundreds of men who are now anxious to work, do not find the companies or operators an obstacle in their way, but the leaders and bigoted followers of the W. B. A. interpose threats, outrages and murderous assaults. To all the miners who are willing to resume we have a word of advice. Call a meeting upon your own responsibility, without consultation with the W. B. A. leaders, either local or general; at this meeting discuss the situation, and ascertain how many men are prepared to resume work, and earn an honest and independent living, instead of continuing an existence as beggars and paupers. As many as are willing to work, let them inform the Company of that fact, and demand protection from the local, county or State authorities, and they will not and dare not deny you that which is guaranteed to all citizens. In this way you will break up the power of this new Kuklux of the mining regions, whose deeds of outrage and threatened bloodshed are the natural fruits of the teachings of such men as the present acknowledged leaders of the W. B. A."

Confirmation of the New-York Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the Senate today, the nominations of DARLING, to be Appraiser of Merchandise, and LAFLIN, Naval Officer at the port of New-York, were taken up, when nearly an hour was spent in debate of a desultory character, and what was said yesterday was to some extent repeated by the same parties. It becoming apparent that the nominations would be confirmed, several of the Senators abstained from voting, among them Messrs. Cragin and Patterson, of New-Hampshire; Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts; Fenton, of New-York; Scott, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio; Trumbull and Logan, of Illinois, and Morton, of Indiana. The nominations were confirmed. It is said several votes only were cast against DARLING, and that in LAFLIN's case there was no division.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations and Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D.C., April 8—1½ A. M.—The storm indicated Friday morning in the north-west has raged on Lake Superior, and is felt with brisk winds on Lake Michigan. Heavy rain is reported from Iowa, with rapid fall in temperature and rising barometer. Partially cloudy weather has prevailed on the lower lakes and in the Eastern States. Clear weather from the Middle to the Gulf States, with increasing cloudiness in the lower Mississippi Valley. The barometer still continues high, south and east of the Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that clear weather will continue on Saturday on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and that the storm in the northwest will extend its influence eastward.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—PATRICK CARROLL and CHARLES SMITH quarreled today, and SMITH drew a knife. In the struggle which followed SMITH fell and the knife which he held in his hand penetrated his side, inflicting a probably fatal wound. SAMUEL G. VAN ORDEN and his brother-in-law, named IRVING, had a quarrel today, and VAN ORDEN was shot in the breast and stomach. He is not expected to live.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—The Attorney-General decided, today, that no transfers of Virginia bonds can be made by the Second Auditor till the new bonds provided for under the late Funding act are ready to be issued. All bonds that change hands prior to that time must be held by the purchasers until the new act goes into operation.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—A passenger, supposed to be BR. BURBAND, Jr., of Henderson, Ky, was killed at the Union Depot this morning. He fell between the trucks of a passenger-train, and it is not known whether he intended suicide or was seized with a fit. His baggage was checked from Evansville to Boston.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 7.—BENJAMIN F. BOGGS, of Ludlow, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself, while temporarily insane. A young Frenchman from Holyoke, named CHARETTE, was killed by the cars in this city today while walking on the track.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Major WARREN, Republican, was elected Mayor of Kansas City on Tuesday.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Returns from all parts of the State indicate that Hon. W. PELTON will receive 10,000 majority for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Heavy Operations in Stamps.

For some time past, Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the United States Secret Service, has been engaged in investigating frauds upon the Government, in the cleaning and sale of revenue stamps which had once been used, and yesterday entirely succeeded in his enterprise by the arrest of CHARLES D. SCHENCK and DAVID A. MILLER, young men who have been extensively engaged in the business. He found in their possession about half a bushel of cleaned stamps, ranging in denomination from one cent to $50, and of an aggregate value of $20,000. They have been employed in various banking and stock offices in or near Wall-street, where they gathered the canceled stamps which they have been engaged since December in cleaning with chloride of soda, and putting upon the market again, where they were sold without difficulty as new stamps. They were locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner this morning.

The Fox Suicide—Inquest Today.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. EMMA FOX, the lady who committed suicide under such distressing circumstances on Feb. 21, and whose body was not found until Thursday evening, when it was picked up in the North River at the foot of Twenty-second-street, somewhat disfigured and decomposed through remaining so long in the water, will be held today by Coroner SCHIRMER. One of the deceased lady's friends called yesterday at the Coroner's office to ascertain what had been done with the remains, and stated that Mrs. FOX had formerly been a Miss VALENTINE, of New-Jersey, and had been possessed of a large fortune in her own right. Mr. FOX also was a man of means, but very intemperate in his habits. Dr. CUSHMAN yesterday made an examination of the body, which if not claimed by Mrs. FOX's relatives, will be buried by her friends residing in New-York.

Suicide of a Prominent Resident of East New-York.

Mr. FRANCIS LANZER, a prominent resident of East New-York, committed suicide in the garden at the rear of his house, corner of Sheffield and Liberty streets, by blowing his brains out with a revolver. The deceased was in comfortable circumstances, was the proprietor of a public-house and an influential German politician. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a grown-up family.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The People's Temper—Incidents Relating to the Royal Wedding—A "Popular" Marriage—The Joint High Commission—The Question of Canadian Annexation—Statesmen and their Labors—Habits of Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Bright—Young Blood in the Ministry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 25, 1871.

Politics remain much the same; the Government are still weathering every storm, but the frequency of the gales, now in one quarter, now in another, the irritable gusty disposition of the House of Commons, and growing mutiny and disorder in the Ministerial ranks, are all so many signs of future mischief.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Let me begin at the beginning, however. Of course that must be the royal bridal. The gusty morning soon broke in glorious sunshine, the scene in St. George's Chapel was brilliant and picturesque; the mingling of epochs in the architecture and costumes being especially striking; the bride and bridegroom made a very pretty couple. The Queen was really beaming and gracious, and everybody from the grandees inside to the crowds outside, and all along the drive through the forest and the zigzag country roads to Claremont, in the happiest mood. There can be no doubt, I think, that it is a popular marriage. People feel that royalty is brought nearer and closer, and the Princes and Princesses are more our own flesh and blood than before; and though this may not be good for royalty in the long run as an institution, it has its present pleasantness both for the people and for the royal family. The Marquis of LORNE did not wear his kilt, as was expected, but appeared in the blue and silver uniform of the Argyleshire Artillery Volunteers; but to make up for it, his father (the Duke of ARGYLE) and brothers turned out in the true Highland garb—kilt, plaid and philabeg. There were several other kilts in the company, including JOHN BROWN's, the Queen's faithful "gilly," or attendant, a brawny, hard-featured Highlander, with that look of careful shrewdness and hard, dogged fidelity peculiar to his race. There was nothing novel in the dresses of either the bride or brides-maids—the former white satin, the latter in white silk—except the sprigs of white heather, (a mark of the bridegroom's nationality,) with which the dresses were trimmed. Another delicate compliment to the Scotch was the introduction of the Highland custom of flinging a new broom after the wedding party, in addition to the shower of old slippers. Claremont, which is to be the residence of the young couple, is best known as the home of another Princess—the Princess CHARLOTTE, (daughter of GEORGE IV.,) whose brief wedded life was spent there with Prince LEOPOLD, afterward King of the Belgians. Afterward, LEOPOLD's second father-in-law, LOUIS PHILIPPE, and his family found shelter here, on their flight from France, in 1848. The mansion, however, has older memories than these. It was built by Gen. CLIVE, reports of whose rapacious doings in India, and the charges against him, were magnified by the peasantry of the neighborhood into all manner of dreadful stories. At nightfall they shunned the place, and it was a common tale among them how the wicked old General had made the walls double-thick to keep out the devil, who was waiting for him and who one day would certainly snatch him up and fly away with him. On the whole, the associations of the house are not of the pleasantest augury in the eye of superstitious folk, but it has a charming situation on an eminence overlooking a wide sweep of the richest sylvan scenery in the greenest part of England, and surrounded by a delightful park. It is some twenty miles from Windsor and thither, after the marriage breakfast, the Marquis and his wife posted with their suite, in open carriages, passing through numerous triumphal arches, receiving addresses and bouquets at the principal villages, and cheered heartily by the people all the way. The newly married pair have not been left to the conventional seclusion of the honey-moon. The Queen paid them a visit on Thursday, and they are to return to Windsor today, coming up to town with the Queen for a day or two next week to be presented at a drawing-room. There is some question as to the title of the Princess—one rumor gives it as the horrid hybrid, Princess-Marchioness. She cannot be a real Marchioness, however, for her husband is plain JOHN CAMPBELL, his Marquisate being a purely courtesy title, because he is son of a Duke.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

With respect to the High Commission on the *Alabama* and other questions, the letters which have been received from the English representatives are, I believe, encouraging, in so far as they attest the spirit of mutual frankness and unreserve in which the Commissioners have entered upon their work. Of one thing you may be certain—that if it is Canada the United States wants it can have it at any time, so far as England is concerned, on one condition, and on one condition only, and that is, that the American Government persuades the Canadians to ask for England's consent to their transferring themselves. They will get that consent by return message as soon as ever it can be flashed through the cable. But as long as they choose to remain under the British flag, England is bound to stand by them; and amid all the irresolution and wavering in its external policy, I never once heard this doubted by anybody over here. It is quite true, however, that the day of fat jobs in the interest of the Canadians, at the expense of the British Treasury, is at an end, and it remains to be seen what effect this will have on their loyalty.

STATESMEN AND THEIR LABORS.

The loss of three English statesmen—one dead and two used up—following so rapidly and within so short an interval, has naturally caused a good deal of talk, and some alarm is felt as to the capacity of the rest to bear up against the strain of work. The conjunction of Ministerial and Parliamentary work is no doubt very severe. A Minister must attend at his office during the day; at 4½ or 5 o'clock he must be in his place in Parliament to answer questions, and if in the House of Commons, he will be kept there, if not actually in the House, somewhere near at hand and within call, till 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. But there is nothing new in this, and the elder generation of Ministers did not break down under it.

ONE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

For many years before his death, Lord PALMERSTON used to attend the House of Commons from 4½ o'clock till it rose, any time after midnight, without leaving his place except for a few seconds in the whole course of the night; and it never told on him in the slightest degree. He was as brisk and lively at the end of a long sitting as at the beginning. Nor was this merely a peculiarity of constitution. His strength lay in his regular habits of life and the rule he made to spend a considerable time each day in the open air. His morning gallop was his mainstay. At night, in all weather and at all hours, he persisted in walking home. He had a very plain, substantial dinner at 3 o'clock, before he went down to the House, and that, with some slight refreshment about 9 o'clock, was all he required. Statesmen nowadays find their labors oppressive and exhausting mainly because they neglect the rules of hygiene and live anyhow.

THE LATE LORD CLARENDON.

Lord CLARENDON belonged to PALMERSTON's generation, it is true, but he had modern habits. He was an incessant smoker, fond of society, and addicted to long spells of night-work. When his guests had gone, or he himself had returned home from a party, he would choose a cigar of his favorite brand, and sit with a cup of coffee, poring over his papers, drafting dispatches, posting up his note-books, till sometimes the dawn found him still at his desk; but you may be sure that one Havana did not last all that time, and that his hand found its way to the box again and again. He was a sedentary man, living more in his study and in the saloons of fashion than in the open air; he was a sportsman only for the look of the thing, and his chief exercise was driving in a Hansom cab to Downing-street or the House of Lords, or a short walk to or from home.

MR. CHILDERS.

CHILDERS, again, was undoubtedly a hard worker; but he was fond of work, went at it steadily and easily, and by itself I don't think it would have told on him. He had the physique for a Minister, but not the habits. He, too, like CLARENDON, did not live enough in the fresh air, or take sufficient exercise; and he has paid the penalty.

JOHN BRIGHT.

As for Mr. BRIGHT, he was never a hard worker in any way. Making every allowance for the exhaustion of oratorical fire, it cannot be pretended that the preparation and delivery of some half a dozen speeches in the course of a session is such tremendous work that only an iron constitution could endure it. Mr. BRIGHT took little or no share in the general business of Parliament, threw all local matters on the shoulders of his colleagues, and when he was in office, the work of the department was really discharged not by him, but by his young and zealous Secretary, Mr. LEFEVRE. I have no doubt that the excitement and anxiety of official life distressed him, but the main cause of his collapse was, as in the other cases, defiance of those rules of diet and exercise by which PALMERSTON was so careful to abide. It is the worry of public life which is bringing down so many victims, but the worry means not so much hard work as personal inability, arising from neglected health. It is forgotten that training is even more essential for a statesman than a prize-fighter, and that "condition" is the first element of permanent political success.

YOUNG BLOOD IN THE MINISTRY.

Meanwhile, if the older statesmen are dropping off, efforts are being made to provide for a future supply. Some young blood has lately been introduced to the Ministry, which it is hoped may yield good results. Mr. STANSFIELD, with his delicate perception, breadth of view, and resolute independence, will surely ripen in the Cabinet. Among the Under Secretaries, Mr. LEFEVRE and Mr. WINTERBOTHAM both give promise of political capacity. Lord EDWARD FITZMAURICE, a solid, though advanced Liberal, (brother of the present and grandson of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE,) will doubtless be the next acquisition to the Ministerial ranks. The present position of the House of Lords is, however, a fearful waste of power. Lord SALISBURY is buried alive. Through his father's death he was snatched away from the Lower House, where he was developing into a statesman of the very first rank, and placed in the House of Lords, where there is not only no adequate employment for him, but an absence of restraint which is ruining his temper, and making him skittish and fantastic in his politics.

F. J. H.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Phosphate Region—Importance of the Discovery—A Visit to Aiken—Value of the Resort—Who are There.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AIKEN, S. C., Friday, March 31, 1871.

I have made two important discoveries during my stay in this State, which I think are well worth mentioning for the benefit of the traveling public. I desire no statue nor pension to express the gratitude of my fellow-countrymen, nor do I intend taking out patents for the new light I may contribute on a dark subject. What I have to offer I desire to present free gratis and for nothing. In brief, then, I find that in all the larger cities of the South the dogs are trained to yelp all night under hotel windows, and secondly, that the cocks begin to crow at about 1 A. M., and crow without ceasing until the sun rises. The locality of your room does not appear to shield you in any way from the mistaken zeal of the members of the canine or of the feathered tribe. So between barking and crowing, night is made hideous indeed.

In my last letter I alluded to the phosphate rocks of South Carolina as adding another to the many resources of the State. It would seem as though cotton would have to abdicate its traditional crown, and that "phosphate" was to be the coming king. As this subject is attracting considerable attention, and much capital is being invested in it, I propose to write of it somewhat at length as being a matter of interest to all. A work recently published by Prof. HOLMES, of Charleston, furnishes valuable data with which to assist what "mine eyes have seen and my ears have heard."

THE PHOSPHATE ROCKS.

These phosphate rocks have been known by a variety of names, and no noted criminal could ever have had more aliases than have these unoffending rocks. They have been called marl rocks, marl stone, bone phosphates, phosphate rocks, coprolites, conglomerates, and sometimes bone rocks, from the number of fossil remains found in their strata. Many have believed the phosphate rocks to be masses of true bone fossilized, but, as Prof. HOLMES says, "they never were bones at any time, but were originally calcareous rocks. This is evidenced by the shells, corals and corallines of which they are composed, and by the general character of the 'mother earth' from which they were taken, to be redeposited in basins, where they were converted from a carbonate of lime rock, or marl, into a phosphate of lime rock, containing very little carbonate of lime." The existence of a phosphate formation below the surface goes back to the year 1795, when fossil remains of the shark, whale, seal, phocodous squalodous and porpoise were discovered at a depth of sixty feet by an exploring party. Of land animals, at a later period, the bones and teeth of mastodon, megatherium, dinotherium, elephant, deer, horse, cow, hog, muskrat, &c., were found mixed up with the remains of marine animals; but the real value of the phosphate seems to have been then unknown. Geologists, indeed, found here an ample field for study and research, and their labors were stimulated by the discovery, in 1844, of several stone arrow-heads and one stone hatchet. A little later, in the same year, some human bones were discovered in the Ashley bed, and I may add that, in 1857, parts of a femur and tibia were also found in the post-pleiocene beds. It was not until the year 1867 that the true value of the phosphate rocks as fertilizers was fully realized. Northern capital was enlisted to aid in the enterprise, and the phosphate rocks have now become a staple article of commerce. Over six millions of dollars have already been invested by Northern capitalists in mining and manufacturing the rocks into rich fertilizers. In regard to the thickness of the stratum and the yield per acre, Prof. HOLMES says: "Fifteen or eighteen inches may be considered the average thickness of the stratum of the phosphate rocks, though there are many places where it has been found three feet thick. Here and there a pocket occurs, extending several feet and to as great a depth. It is safe, therefore, in making estimates of the yield per acre, to take the lowest, that of fifteen inches. Should the stratum be uniform, six hundred tons may be safely calculated upon as the yield; though there are many 'diggings' now returning eight hundred and a thousand tons per acre." The process of manufacture is not particularly complicated, as it merely consists in grinding the rock and then subjecting the finely-pulverized rock to the action of sulphuric acid. The raw material, ground of course, is slow in its effects, but will gradually afford a supply of food to the crops, and its fertilizing properties extend through several years. In the neighborhood of Charleston thirteen companies are now at work, and you cannot drive far in any direction without meeting the cars, drawn by mules, coming from the mines to the river or the mill. The odor is not particularly pleasant, but then that does not affect the value of the material.

AIKEN.

The number of visitors South this year, either for health or for pleasure, is far less than last year. In Florida, for instance, there were upward of 7,000 strangers last year, while this year the number has fallen off to not over 2,500. In Aiken, which is the great resort for invalids, the visitor's register so far shows only 776 strangers, against twice that number last year. High prices and poor accommodations have doubtless much to do with this falling off. A fine new hotel, known as Highland Park, has been built here since last season, and, with its large and comfortable rooms, good table, croquet grounds, fine grove, billiard-room and bowling-alley, bids fair to prove a great addition to the place. The Aiken Hotel is also exceedingly well kept, and no fear of lack of suitable quarters need deter the visitor from seeking health in this "life-giving" locality. Among some of those who are here I may mention Dr. Prime, Dr. Tallmadge, of Brooklyn; Mr. Derby, Prof. Packard, of Yale; Prof. Carter, of Williams; Mr. Barclay, of St. Louis; Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Bliss, Mr. H. J. Brown and others, of New-York. The town of Aiken, which has recently been made the county seat, was laid out in 1838, and derives its name from WILLIAM AIKEN, its first President. It is a straggling town, on high ground, 600 feet above the level of Augusta. As it was formerly a sort of Summer resort for Charlestonians, it contains many comfortable and roomy private residences, though there are not more than one or two that would really be called handsome. The town itself contains about 1,300 inhabitants, and during the war a party of Union cavalry, under Gen. KILPATRICK, were here repulsed by Gen. WHEELER's command and driven back to the main body of SHERMAN's command, some five miles distant. The story goes that KILPATRICK lost his hat here, and that it was worn as a trophy by his opponent, but for that I cannot vouch. It is situated about 120 miles from Charleston, on the line of the first railroad in this country where steam was ever employed as a motive power, and is about sixteen miles distant from Augusta. The railroad passes through a very deep cut in the red clay soil, which prevents the traveler from seeing the place as he passes through it. The place contains five churches and an equal number of physicians, so that the souls as well as the bodies of invalids are well cared for. The place seems to be growing slowly, but steadily, and several new houses have been built since last Winter. But all complain of the lack of visitors this year, since the increased accommodations had led them to expect a large increase of the number of strangers. A good feature of the place, and one worthy of imitation, is the "visitors' register," kept at the reading-room, and where at a glance the name and address of every stranger can be ascertained, also the date of his departure and destination.

As I sat at the dinner-table and saw the voracious appetites of the so-called invalids, I could but think that I was looking on about as healthy a set of invalids as it has ever been my privilege to see. There have been two deaths here this season, but in each case the persons were beyond relief when they arrived. I saw here some specimens of the genus "cracker," or "poor whites," who come into town to dispose of their wares. A long, lank specimen of this breed, in tattered garb, and mounted on a small, knock-kneed, spavined, and generally decrepit-looking steed, requested me in persuasive accents to invest my spare cash in a forlorn specimen of a cow and calf which he was driving before him. No doubt I might have made a good bargain, but although told to drink plenty of milk, nothing was said about buying the source, and so I declined the offer. While the gent was trying to reason me into making the purchase his goods took to themselves heels, and the last I saw of the itinerant merchant his locks were streaming in the wind as he made his heels meet in the carcass of his steed, while he pursued his flying stock. The drives and walks in the neighborhood are limited in number, but still sufficient to furnish some variety. The atmosphere is dry, and so is the soil, for wells vary in depth from 80 to 100 feet before water is reached. The mean temperature at Aiken is 63.2°, and for the cold months the mean temperature is 48.6°. So Aiken is neither too hot nor too cold, and a statistical work on the subject says, that during eight years the south-west wind, which is the pleasantest, prevailed for thirty-nine months, and the east wind for twelve months. Every one in Aiken makes idleness his or her chief employment, and the art of doing nothing in the easiest way is carried to perfection. Still, pleasant though Aiken may be, and healthy as it certainly is, I think that I have found a place possessing equal attractions, and about which I shall have more to say in my next letter. The next week I intend to spend in Georgia, a State less disturbed, politically at least, than the State of South Carolina.

H. W. R.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. BOOTH'S BERTUCCIO.

It is one of the pleasures, fairly to be balanced against the disagreeables of current criticism that opportunities often arise for tempering previous harsher judgments with cordial and unstinted praise. Those who feel under the least necessity for offering to the public conscientious expressions of opinion are sometimes, of course, compelled to run counter to popular estimates, and even to take the risk of being gravely misjudged; and, entirely apart from consideration for the feelings of the artist—and only those who can enter into such feelings are fit to judge of them—there is a genuine satisfaction in being able to accord to a given performance broad and sincere commendation. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's *Bertuccio*—first played here this season on Monday—merits just this treatment. It is one of the finest pieces of acting we have seen on any stage. Remarkably close and accurate in study, and finished in execution, with surprising fidelity of detail, the embodiment is full of nature and, we are free to say, does more to our mind, to establish the tragedian's artistic position than anything we have seen him do this season. The transitions, the grotesque pathos, the demoniac intensity, the biting irony, are all exceedingly clever, and the peculiar sentiment—partly sense of injury, partly vindictive suspicion, partly self-pity and partly a certain mournful perception of beauty—characteristic of deformed persons, is brought by Mr. BOOTH into a boldness of relief that carries instant conviction of its truth, and arouses just admiration and sympathy.

The story of "The Fool's Revenge"—the same substantially as that of VERDI's "Rigoletto," is familiar. A hunchback, who, at the opening of the drama, wears cap and bells at the Court of an Italian petty sovereign, was earlier in life bitterly wronged by one *Malatesta*, then a condottiere, now a noble at that Court. *Bertuccio's* wife was abducted and debauched by this profligate Lord, and died in her ruin, and disgrace. She had loved the poor hunchback—the only woman, as he piteously says, who had ever done so—and he repaid her love with passionate devotion. When thus torn from him she left a child, a girl, the image of herself, who became the very apple of *Bertuccio's* eye. He vowed a fearful oath to be revenged on *Malatesta* and his detested privileged order; attached himself to the Court where his enemy resided, as a professed "jester," and, by a horrid perversity in evil that seems strange and is common, one process of his revenge consisted in helping the wild ruffians of the Court to seduce or carry off each other's wives. In the action as brought before us, *Bertuccio* contrives at last a master stroke of art. He arranges a scheme whereby the *Countess Malatesta*, the cherished wife of his old foe, shall be abducted and ruined by the *Duke Manfredi*, who has become enamored of her. Meanwhile the *Duke Manfredi* has caught a furtive glimpse of *Fiordelisa*, the jester's own darling child, who has been brought up in strict seclusion and in ignorance of her father's present vocation. The Duke pursues this young girl secretly, and has all but got her in his power when she is saved by a young poet, *Dell' Aquila*, who has by accident become knowing to the amorous noble's designs. This young man takes the girl to the house of his friend *Malatesta*, now a gray-haired patrician, and implores refuge for her. *Malatesta* assents, but explains that his Countess is not there—the truth being that, having got wind of the Duke's project, the old man has sent his Countess to a place of security at a distance. *Fiordelisa* is conducted to the chamber of the Countess and guarded there by her women. In the night the Duke's party, led by *Bertuccio*, arrive and scale a balcony outside this chamber and carry off the girl—the jester, of course, supposing her to be the *Countess Malatesta*, the wife of his enemy. Thus, the miserable father becomes, in the pursuit of his revenge, the unconscious instrument of his own dear daughter's shame. In the sequel of the drama she is, however, found to have been preserved spotless, and while *Bertuccio* dies, stabbed by the Duke's followers, he clasps her hand in that of her preserver, the poet, *Dell' Aquila*, and forgives *Malatesta*, while *Manfredi* lies dead of poison administered by his jealous wife.

Mr. BOOTH takes capital advantage of the superb scope for acting afforded by these situations. From his first entrance the audience are impressed by his conception—involving a severe strain upon the body as well as the mind—are kept steadily in view and faithfully responded to. His appearance—strikingly suggestive of the dismal yet grotesque description in "L'Homme Qui Rit" of VICTOR HUGO—is that of a diminutive dwarf, humped and misshapen, clad in motley, fitful and mercurial in action, leaping and grinning like a monstrous parti-colored ape, but chattering like a sharp-brained, sinister, embittered man. The text of the piece is powerful, and shows a deeper acquaintance with human nature than some others of the author's dramas, and the purely dramatic effects are well conceived and impressive. The mocking satire, the stinging retort, the deep and most touching capacity for tenderness, the paternal agony, the lightning-like transitions from mirth to heart-rending sorrow, that characterize the part of *Bertuccio*, find in Mr. BOOTH singular appreciation, and an artistic plasticity and earnestness, alike rare and affecting. The scene, in particular, when, after learning that it is his daughter and not the Countess who is with the Duke, *Bertuccio* implores *Torelli* to gain him admission into the chamber, is one of Mr. BOOTH's ablest efforts, and is certainly better in its way than any single passage we have ever before seen him act.

"The Fool's Revenge" is altogether well acted at this theatre. Whether it is that the parts lie more easily in the range of the players we need not now pause to inquire. Mr. BOOTH in the hero does not, as in some other characters, impress us by a want of grasp—as if he were struggling to seize something beyond his reach—and the same reflection is applicable, in their degrees, to his supporters. Mr. BARRETT is excellent as *Dell' Aquila*; manly, euphonious, graceful, and in all ways satisfactory. Miss MARY WELLS is very good indeed in the single but racy scene of *Brigitta*. In the injured *Duchess* Miss PATEMAN appears to more decided advantage than we have before seen her; Miss DE BAR is acceptable in *Fiordelisa*, and Messrs. SHERIDAN and FENNO do all that can be expected with *Manfredi* and *Malatesta*. The mechanical part of the work has had complete attention—the architectural "set" of the second act with its massive balconies, its streaming moonlight, and the antique *campanile* at the junction of the two streets being capitally effective. The "Fool's Revenge," as presented at Booth's Theatre, may, in short, be honestly described as a positive and brilliant success; and we take unaffected pleasure in so recording it.

Musical.

WAGNER'S "LOHENGRIN."

Three successive representations of "Lohengrin" have attracted very large audiences to the Stadt Theatre, which is not always conspicuous for enterprise equal to that proven by producing one of Mr. RICHARD WAGNER's gigantic works. It is twenty-one years since "Lohengrin" was first sung at Weimar, and the work has never been done until now, either in London or in Paris, and was unknown, in its entirety, in the United States up to Monday night. As a simple matter of curiosity, it is surprising that so important a composition should not have been looked into before. The fact that "Tannhaeuser" has been reasonably popular in Germany, however, have been the single cause of its representation here, while to the indifference toward "Lohengrin" in Mr. WAGNER's native land, may be ascribed the long-drawn hesitancy as to the advisability of its recital. There can be little doubt as to the greater interest of the last-named opera for the admirers of Mr. WAGNER's ideas. Mr. WAGNER, to give an outline of his principal views, strives to bring dramatic music back to the absolute truth of nature, and to transform the conventional opera of the past into a grandiose action, wherein music and poetry shall characterize beings by invariable lines, and depict to the nicest shades the agitating passions. In modern works music, he thinks, which ought to be the means of expression, has become an end. Hence MEYERBEER is regarded by Mr. WAGNER as the "most despicable music-manufacturer of the period," and the whole Italian school is excommunicated at one fell swoop. Whether the reformer's abstention from the ornamental in music is the result of poverty of inspiration, or of a fixed resolve to adhere to his plans, Mr. WAGNER is at least consistent, and whether or not the accompanied recitative is nearer to nature than the ornate cantabile, "Lohengrin" is a perfect exemplar of his style. A majority of the assemblage on Monday was influenced, assuredly, by this fact, and gave an attentive ear to an opera the exposition of which lasted almost four hours. We shall endeavor to summarize Mr. WAGNER's libretto, remarkable for its simplicity of story and its observance of the unities, and to point out the most noteworthy parts of his score.

The overture to "Lohengrin," familiar to most frequenters of concerts, but not to be compared with that to "Tannhaeuser," either for its melodic basis or for symmetry of structure, needs no lengthened description. [The Holy Grail was the cup from which Christ drank at the last supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea received the blood of the crucified Savior. Tradition tells that the sacred vase had been withdrawn from mankind as unworthy of its possession, but that God decided to place it in the hands of a privileged few, who, by their purity of soul and holiness of life, merited that honor. The introduction to "Lohengrin" seeks, according to Mr. WAGNER, to express the return of the Holy Grail to the mountain. But as Mr. WAGNER avowedly depends for effect quite as much upon his poetry as upon his music, we can scarcely look for intelligibility in the one quarter only. Moreover, his *scrpicies* he holds to be inseparable from his compositions; these, he claims, demanding consideration in their entirety. The last notes of the overture are bound to the opening bars of the first act, the curtain rising on a site on the banks of the Scheldt, near Antwerp. *King Heinrich, Friedrich von Telramund, Ortrud*, wife of the latter, an army crier and a host of Saxon and Brabantic noblemen are assembled. The King, in a protracted recitative, resting mainly upon the substantial groundwork of the quartet, and accented by blasts from the heralds' trumpets, summons his vassals to war. This done, he seeks to ascertain the cause of dissension among the Princes of Brabant. *Friedrich*, of whom he awaits an answer, responds by accusing *Elsa, of Brabant*, of the murder of her brother, the rightful heir to the Dukedom. The King calls *Elsa* into his presence. Her entrance is accompanied by the flutes and clarionets, whose strains in passages of like import are unsupported by strings or brass. In answer to the charge, she pictures a vision she has had, and of which an unknown Knight is the central figure. The melody on which her words are threaded is sweet, but vague, and it would be of slight impressiveness were it not for the accompaniment, of a most delicate order, and embodying the motive which courses, in an infinite variety of forms, through the whole opera. In a volume of libretto, with a few prefatory pages by way of a declaration of principles, Mr. WAGNER has declared his partiality for such a woof. "The great melody, as I conceive it," he says, "is that which enwraps the entire dramatic composition. The limitless diversity of details it presents must be discoverable, not only by the connoisseur, but by the uninitiated, by the most naive temperament, so soon as the requisite degree of thoughtfulness shall be attained to." As we have already said, "Lohengrin" is, in this, as in many senses, the best exposition of his fulfilled intentions. The same phrase is again recited by the quartet when *Elsa* chooses for champion the unknown Knight, and again and again it is repeated—now in its completeness, now divided, and always in a fashion denoting the power of a master hand. To its delivery, as an ethereal accompaniment of a choral passage, a bark drawn by a swan approaches the river banks. Its utterance with the fullest instrumental force, strengthening a chorus of wonderment which swells to touching heights, marks *Lohengrin's* appearance on shore. *Lohengrin's* song to the swan, like *Elsa's* first air, is moderately melodic, and as its close the text-phrase is heard once more in a choral. The dialogue between *Elsa* and *Lohengrin*, following, holds *Elsa* never to ask her defender's name nor rank. The judgment of God as to her innocence or guilt, is then appealed to. The quintet, partially unaccompanied, preceding the combat, is striking, and admirably distributed as to the vocal parts. *Lohengrin* and *Friedrich* engage in strife, and the latter is vanquished. *Elsa's* aria is full of passion, but as sung here it bears a closer resemblance to a commonplace Italian cabaletta than Mr. WAGNER, from his printed opinions, would like it to. The quintet is then resumed, the prevailing motive being woven into it, and a tremendous finale in praise of *Lohengrin* ends the act.

In the second act, *Friedrich* and his wife, *Ortrud*, whose evil counsels have led to the downfall of both, are without the castle, bewailing their fate. *Friedrich's* lament over his lost honor and his recriminations are, musically, of small value, and their inordinate length makes this part of the opera of less interest than either act the first or act the third. *Ortrud* advises *Friedrich* to charge *Lohengrin* with dark practices, and persuades him that by the loss of any portion of his body the unknown will be shorn of all might. Meanwhile she will induce *Elsa* to wring from *Lohengrin* the secret he withholds. The animated duet in unison concluding this scene is short, but highly dramatic in its purport and effect. The melodic recitative in which *Elsa* breathes her gratitude to the heavens is sustained by orchestral work of the most delicate texture. "Lohengrin" offers numerous examples of similar contrasts, and treading upon the orchestra's most vigorous performances come usually the musician's daintiest specimens of writing. There is nothing remarkable in the converse between *Ortrud* and *Elsa*, consequent upon the latter's humble prayer for pity, if we except the measures in which the vocal phrase and the instrumental support are united in a gentle but firm expression by *Elsa* of her faith in the loved one and her compassion for the erring being who tries to shake it. The action, until this incident, has been carried on by night. Now the sun reddens the battlements of the castle, and the trumpeters sound a morning call, to which the winds bear an answer from a neighboring tower. The Knights of Saxony and of Brabant, awakened by the call, flock about the army crier who first makes proclamation that *Friedrich* is outlawed, and then announces that the nuptials of *Lohengrin* and *Elsa* are about to be celebrated. The familiar motive dominates in the chorus, to the strains of which the bridal procession flows toward the Minster. As it is about to enter, *Ortrud* casts off her humility and denounces *Lohengrin*. The King appears, and in his presence *Friedrich*, in an energetic declamation, adds his denunciations to those of his wife. The *finale*, amid which the bridal escort reach the cathedral at last, is noisy without being forcible.

A very fine prelude, symbolical of the wedding feast, is heard before the third act, and is linked to a tuneful and quaint bridal song, most felicitously conceived and scored. The love scene between *Lohengrin* and *Elsa* is a series of recitatives, of which the honeyed harmonies of the orchestra are the best part. *Elsa* insists upon a disclosure of *Lohengrin's* name and title. His soft words are silenced by her importunities, and he is about to to yield them, when *Friedrich*, intent upon revenge, breaks into the chamber with four followers. A struggle ensues and *Friedrich* is slain. The scene then changes to the banks of the Scheldt, and a tremendous instrumental din, for no other name can be applied to this number of the opera—forecasts the gathering of the Court. The King announces that *Lohengrin* is to lead the army to war, and a strongly-framed and telling chorus greets the tidings. But *Lohengrin* only stands forth to reveal his secret, and then to depart forever. The motive comes out clearly, while he makes known to an accompaniment of purest ethereality his mission on earth as a Knight of the Grail. General sorrow ensues. The swan returns with the bark, and *Lohengrin* bends the knee in prayer. The bird at once dives, and in its place reappears the lost youth who is heir to the dukedom of Brabant. Then a white dove descends from the blue, and leading the bark into which *Lohengrin* has stepped into the stream, the Knight vanishes, while *Elsa* sinks lifeless into her brother's arms.

The interpretation of "Lohengrin" at the Stadt Theatre does not call for lengthened criticism. That a performance on a larger scale vocally, histrionically, instrumentally and scenically, would be better suited to insuring the popularity of the opera need scarcely be told. But the one offered is fairly adapted to throw light on the exponent of Mr. WAGNER's system, and is to be praised, besides, as indicating an ambition we lauded above, and an immense amount of industry. Using the word in the sense to which it has been perverted by usage, we must say that Mme. LICHTMAY is neither in appearance nor in action a very *spirituelle Elsa*. She has, however, an endurance which we are sorry all the artists who sing in "Lohengrin" do not possess, and her strong soprano voice is used with skill always and frequently with charm. The trying rôle of *Ortrud* is assumed by Mme. FRIEDERICI, who is only sometimes equal to it. Herr HABELMANN embodies *Lohengrin*, and lends to the air to the swan, to the love passages with *Elsa*, and to the discovery he makes previous to the close of the drama, tones of a very sympathetic quality. Herr FRANOSCH acquits himself honorably of the weighty and ungrateful task of declaiming the lines of *Koenig Heinrich*, and Herr VIERLING does almost as heavy, and quite as thankless work, by acting *Friedrich*. The chorus ought to be more numerous, and, in any case, ought to be steadier than it was at the outset of the run of "Lohengrin." With all respect for Mr. WAGNER's vast talent as an instrumentator, and with a warm appreciation of much of "Lohengrin," we are quite ready to admit that the result of the best possible representation of that composition might not be in proportion to the toil of preparation. But whatever is worth attempting, is worth attempting with a will, and of this the chorus ought to be mindful. More complimentary allusion can be addressed to the orchestra, which could easily be strengthened, but which lacks neither sentiment, vigor nor finish under the leadership of Mr. A. NEUENDORFF, an appreciative and zealous musician. The most easily detected beauties of "Lohengrin" are cleverly set off by all the performers mentioned, and each night the hearers have availed themselves heartily of the chances of recognition afforded them. Mr. WAGNER's opera will be repeated at the Stadt this evening.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The last concert of this season will be given this (Saturday) evening at 8. The soloists are Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, contralto; Miss M. E. TOEDT, violinists and Miss MARIE KREBS, pianist.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

Mr. BARNUM's Monster Show is in the field at last, and is to open in Brooklyn on Monday evening, April 10. We described, some time ago, the peculiar features of this enterprise, which consists of a museum, circus and menagerie, all in one, and is, we do not doubt, the most extensive and various affair of the kind ever organized. The show is to be taken all over the country, and, Mr. BARNUM assures us, its transportation will require no fewer than 500 men and horses. Its comprehensive character and Mr. BARNUM's unique reputation will, without question, cause the show to be a great success.

The Shipping in New-York Harbor.

At the present time there are in the Port of New-York, at the various docks and slips or lying in the river awaiting departure, 502 vessels of all kinds. The steamers number sixty-six, of which nine are British, one German, and the balance American. Engaged in coasting business, fifteen, and laid up or for sale, thirty, which leaves a balance of only eleven American steamers engaged for voyages. The ships number fifty-seven—twelve British, four German, one Spanish, one Austrian, one Portuguese, one Norwegian, and thirty-seven American, of which eighteen are laid up for sale, and the remainder taking in cargoes at small rates. The barks foot up a total of [illegible] British, 8 German, 15 Norwegian, 5 Swedish, 2 Russian, 13 Italian, 2 French, 1 Grecian and 43 American; of which latter 17 are laid up for sale or out of business. Of 88 brigs, 33 are of British register, 1 Swedish, 9 Italian, 1 German, Danish 1, Dutch 2. The remaining 41 are American, 13 of which number are laid up for sale or out of employment. Of 185 schooners, 45 are foreigners. The remainder, which is about all the commerce left to us, are mostly engaged in a petty coasting business.

Letter from Judge Reynolds in Defense of Dr. Lanahan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On returning home, after an absence of several days, I find an editorial article in the *Christian Advocate* of this week, on that now hackneyed subject "The Methodist Book Concern," which contains such an attack on Dr. LANAHAN and myself as to call for some measure of self-defense. And as it appears that the Subcommittee have adjourned *sine die*, this seems to be the proper time to correct some of the many misstatements, which have within a few weeks appeared in that paper, or which bear internal evidence of having been inspired from that quarter. This is not the occasion to speak on the merits of the main question, except to remark in passing that when the trial of Dr. LANAHAN was so abruptly ended, it was generally supposed that the Subcommittee then constituted, and the accountants to be selected, were to investigate complaints which had been made, and were still adhered to, as to alleged *fraudulent* "business arrangements and methods;" but now comes the editorial writer, with Dr. CURRY's indorsement, and says that no such thing was intended by the Book Committee. On the question of their intention I believe him, for this writer, though not one of the Committee, is in a position to know of their purposes; but it leaves the Committee in the sorry plight of having torn out the very vitals of the whole investigation, and then called one of the Bishops of the Church and three of their own number to convene in New-York from distant points, and canvass days and nights over the selection of accountants, all for the purpose, not of satisfying the Church as to the truth of Dr. LANAHAN's charges, but simply to inspect the *forms* of business under an administration now so near its end. The public will not justify all this expenditure of time and money for any such puerile object as this.

But my present business is mainly with the dealings between this Subcommittee and Mr. FANCHER, and myself. When they first met, they had before them the names of quite a number of accountants, highly recommended, and in every way uncommitted, and although they proposed to have three, they reported only one for approval, naming for the position of chief accountant a gentleman, whose integrity and general capacity I did not question, but who, some years since, had, in a report made by him, pronounced the books correct. *He was also to select his assistants.* On inquiry, I was informed by disinterested persons that his relations were such as to raise still stronger objections to his being placed in a position to control the investigation. This must not be understood as implying any imputation upon his personal character, but it compelled me to refuse concurrence in his appointment. I shortly after, sent a note to the Subcommittee, suggesting that each side in the controversy should name an equal number of accountants, say three or four, leaving the Committee to select one from each list, and also to appoint some well-known gentleman of high standing as chief accountant.

The Committee adjourned, and "made no *sign*" in response, except to propound as a law question, to Mr. FANCHER and myself, whether, in the investigation, the Book Committee had a right to go back of 1868, the time of their appointment. This was answered in the affirmative by myself—I have never heard how, by Mr. FANCHER; but the raising of the question by those representing the majority of the Book Committee was quite significant.

The editorial in the next *Advocate*, after the adjournment of the Subcommittee, contained a pointed attack on Dr. LANAHAN and myself, in reply to which I sent a brief note, explaining the grounds of my action, with as little particularity as possible, and giving no names, but this Dr. CURRY refused to publish, though it is due to him to say that his refusal was on the ground of *his having such personal matters.* The article last alluded to throws great light upon the inability of the Committee to fix on other names. The Doctor (CURRY) says: "Respecting the other names considered by the Committee, we only know that none of them received the approval of all parties concerned." Neither Dr. LANAHAN or his friends were consulted, so it is easy to see who were the parties concerned who could not be suited with anybody, but the only one named.

Now, to come directly to the article in the *Advocate* of this date. It is stated that the Subcommittee selected a Western gentleman (one formerly connected with the Western Book Concern, it should have stated,) as chief accountant, "that Bishop SCOTT was ready to approve him, and so was Mr. FANCHER," and that two of the Committee voted to nominate two others as assistant accountants. The writer must have known that the Committee, as such and as a whole, (by what vote I am not informed,) nominated *all three, and that the same paper contained the three names*, without distinction, except that one was chief and the others assistants. Bishop SCOTT was "ready to approve" all three; I did give such approval on condition that the selection should be taken as so made up; but Mr. FANCHER refused, objecting, as he says to "approving of them by the bulk, and insisted on the propriety of judging each by his separate merits." He states no other reason in his card. Why then did he not pass upon the separate merits of each? What is the point of this objection, except that I had unconditionally approved of all three "by the bulk," as I was asked to do by the Committee? Mr. FANCHER could have selected one to suit his clients, as he did, and that would have been one step gained to their side, after which the other two would be easy in the same direction. The article goes on to say that the next day the Committee again made unanimous choice of the gentleman from the West. I am told on good authority that his name was not again acted upon. How it helps the matter, if it did, it is difficult to see. I was telegraphed to know if I approved of Mr. H. and responded again, as I had before in writing. The writer, from these facts, says that both adjournments of the Committee were occasioned by the refusal of Dr. LANAHAN's counsel, and that "he will not permit his proofs to see the light unless he can select two out of three of the examiners," and this, too, although he has not yet named one.

To call this pettifogging, is a mere euphemism. Learning for the first time, from the article in question, that Mr. FANCHER had proposed to members of the Committee, that either of the two gentlemen, whom he had approved, be appointed chief accountant, and that, joined with him, should be one accountant chosen by the Agent, (Dr. CARLTON,) and another by the Assistant Agent, Mr. LANAHAN, I immediately notified Dr. CARLTON in writing, that he would accept Mr. FANCHER's proposition, or that Dr. CARLTON might name both the chief and one assistant, Dr. LANAHAN to name the other. At the latest advices no answer has been made.

Why has it been impossible, after all this labor, to find only two men this side of the Rocky Mountains who could be accepted by Mr. FANCHER? Did not Bishop SCOTT urge the Committee to remain and nominate others? The cheap threat at the end of the article is certainly ill-advised. If there is nothing wrong in the Book Concern, any number of men of our selection cannot find it, especially when under the control of a chief in whom the other party has such confidence. It is much easier to conceal than to create. Truly Dr. CURRY was right when he said that to outsiders "it looks very much like a game now not to do it."

It should be known that since the adjournment of the Book Committee in January, Dr. CARLTON has kept an extra accountant employed upon the books, under his private instructions, which certainly seems contrary to all ideas of propriety. Dr. LANAHAN, it is true, was permitted to examine the books, and take abstracts therefrom, preparatory to his trial; but now, if the books are on trial, they are to be tested—not by the employes of the Agent. During all this controversy Dr. LANAHAN has been compelled, week after week, to read violent attacks upon his conduct and motives, in the very paper which bears his name as one of the publishers, and he cannot speak in defense through its columns, though even the book-keeper under him is permitted to add his voice to the general din. His zeal, however, is according to knowledge, for although Dr. CARLTON had repeatedly refused to raise his salary, saying they could not afford to pay more than he was receiving, the books show that on the 30th day of November, 1870, after the suspension of Dr. LANAHAN and when *his trial was approaching*, this book-keeper, GRANT by name, received an addition of $2,000 to his personal property, by an increase of salary, $1,000 of which was conveniently spread back over the year 1869. This sudden appreciation of his services is very suggestive to the reflecting mind.

G. G. REYNOLDS.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, April 6, 1871.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7.

The Kuklux bill was received from the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved it be read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and CASSERLY objected, unless it was agreed that the bill should not be taken up in the Senate till Monday.

Mr. ANTHONY, on the part of the majority, declined to enter into any such arrangement. Under the order of business, the bill could be acted upon without any reference.

The Vice-President remarked that if the bill was reported back to-morrow, a single objection under the rule would prevent its consideration the same day, and lay it over till Monday.

The objection was withdrawn, and the bill read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SAN DOMINGO.

By unanimous consent, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was awarded the floor to address the Senate in a three hours' speech against the San Domingo annexation. While differing from the President, he accorded to him the purest motives in whatever he had done to promote the swift accomplishment of annexation. The climate, soil and products of San Domingo being already known to us from authoritative sources, the chief value of the report of the Commissioners was its vindication of that which needed no vindication, the personal integrity of the President, and that of the negotiator of the defeated treaty. Our bullying over neighboring American Republics in the acquisition of Texas, the filibustering of WALKER, the Cuban and other questions, had naturally excited the jealousy and apprehension of all inferior independent Governments. The annexation of San Domingo would make the United States the great land-shark of the continent, and leave the inference that any nominal head of a country might count upon the flag and Treasury of the United States as an ally whenever ready to betray and sell his country. It could not be needed as a defensive point, because we had nothing there to defend, and nine-tenths of our military and naval officers would doubtless testify that even with an expenditure of millions the Bay of Samana would be a source of weakness to the United States. The Dominicans never could become homogeneous in manners, customs, religion or language with our people. Grossly ignorant and superstitious, reeking in filth and laziness, regardless of marriage or its binding power, they would prove to us a serious political and moral as well as a financial incumbrance. Before lowering our standard of intelligence by admitting them to share in governing us, we should educate and train our four millions of freedmen. Honor was not to be acquired by pushing American institutions toward the equator, where even freedom's purest metal yields to the fervent heat. Our proper development was motherly. Natural laws had ordained our Union with the British Provinces north of us, and our fastidious Anglo-Saxon northern neighbors should not be induced to believe that the rubbish of the West Indies or any other quarter was to be piled into our Union indiscriminately. The batch of Seward treaties were all bad.

Mr. MORRILL referred to the provision in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, that the United States shall not exercise dominion over contiguous territory in tropics, so long as European nations are also excluded, as a sensible American construction of what was vaguely understood as the Monroe Doctrine. He said the popular vote obtained through the machinations of BAEZ, and the moral force of the presence of the United States Navy, was a delusive juggle. He (Mr. MORRILL) placed little reliance upon any evidence that the Dominican people were in favor of being annexed to the United States, though he admired President GRANT's inflexible perseverance more than his political sagacity in adhering to the annexation policy without any supporting public or party sentiment. He concluded with an allusion to historical warnings of the consequences of undue territorial aggrandizement.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. MORRILL's speech the Senate took up the concurrent resolution from the House for a joint special investigating committee on the South. The pending amendment to require the Committee to report from time to time during recess, was withdrawn.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said when the resolution was first introduced he voted for it so as to obtain information upon which to base legislation, but as that legislation had been determined upon by the Senate in advance of information, there was no propriety now in appointing the Committee, and he would vote against it.

Mr. SAULSBURY could not vote to take money from the public Treasury to further a partisan scheme.

Mr. HILL had been in favor of a committee going down to Georgia, and seeing the people there, but now that a bill was pending, he doubted the necessity for any investigation. No organized Kuklux existed in Georgia, and no general lawlessness prevailed there. In the old slave belt of Middle Georgia where he resided, and where the blacks largely predominate, it could be testified by forty Northern families who had settled there that perfect tranquillity prevailed, and that they could travel anywhere day or night in perfect security. It was cruel to make these charges against the people of Georgia as a whole, and he did not like to hear them, as against the whole South. The people of Georgia would compare favorably with any other under the sun. He would have this Committee, when they come to Georgia, look into the State's agricultural and mechanical industry, that they might see it had not been disturbed, and that crime, wherever it did occur, had not interfered with the material interests.

Mr. CASSERLY also stated the reasons which induced him to oppose the resolution. The pending question being the House amendment increasing the number of the Committee to fourteen from the House and seven from the Senate was then voted upon, and the amendment concurred in by a party vote—yeas 37, nays 12.

The Vice-President then appointed to represent the Senate on the Committee, the present Select Committee on Outrages, Messrs. Scott, Chandler, Nye, Rice, Wilson, Bayard and Blair.

At 6 o'clock, after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

The Adams Bank Robbers Sentenced—They Make a Desperate Attempt to Escape from Jail.

The trials of the three burglars, WILSON, KINGSLAND and WILLIAMS, for the robbery of the Hungerford National Bank at Adams, Jefferson County, two or three weeks ago, terminated at Watertown on Wednesday, and they were sentenced to the Auburn State Prison for ten years each. The sentences were given on two convictions of each prisoner, one for robbing the bank and the other for horse-stealing. It is asserted that the most determined efforts were made to secure the release of the robbers, and that an attempt was made to bribe one of the jurors, who was handed by a lawyer an umbrella containing money, with the intimation that if all went right, through a disagreement of the jury or otherwise, he should receive more. On Tuesday night the burglars made a desperate effort to escape from jail, the particulars of which are as follows:

About 11 o'clock the Sheriff and his officers heard WILSON working away at his lock, evidently with the intent of breaking loose. With a pair of blacksmith's large pinchers he had reached through the "diamond," and butted a bolt to the bar fastening the cell, causing the bar to drop down useless. Then, with a bent fork and the end of a file, he was working away at the outer lock, a padlock, on the same door. His file broke and he muttered some complaint at his bad luck. During this time, a "pal" or more was discovered outside the jail, walking uneasily about the grounds, making frequent trips from the cell to a point out of sight. Occasionally he was heard rapping on the window of one of the prisoners' cells. An effort was made to secure this outside help, but he vanished, leaving a ladder which was probably intended for service. The officers were watching WILSON during all his efforts at lock-breaking. Finally, Sheriff WHEELOCK asked him if he expected any friends. "Well," said WILSON, "if any of my friends are about here they had better 'git,'" speaking the last word so that his companions in the other cells could hear, whereupon they all called out in a loud voice "git," intending thereby to warn any outsiders of danger. WILSON was then removed to another cell, but we are told he was "restless" all night. This morning, about 7½ o'clock, the prisoners were let out of their cells to wash. While the officers were at breakfast an explosion was heard. The Sheriff was on the stockade with a revolver in an instant, but the prisoners were still in keeping. It was found that they had filled the lock of the outside door with powder, and had blown the lock off, making a hole as large as a man's hat. The door, however, was still held by an iron bar, although escape could have been made very soon. The door was a three-inch oak, but it was well shattered and there is hardly a whole pane of glass now in the jail. The prisoners were at once ironed and locked up. Quite a lot of tools were exhibited by the Sheriff, rough and home-made, but better than none. Where they came from, or where the powder was obtained, are problems left for the prisoners to explain. A revolver was also found in the possession of the prisoners.

Burglary at the District Attorney's Office.

The State District Attorney's office, in the old Court building, was entered by burglars sometime between Thursday evening and yesterday morning. The marauders forced open a large door leading to the main entrance and pillaged the different rooms in the office, carrying off some cigars and an old pistol connected with some forgotten murder trial, and several other articles of trifling value. It was rumored that the burglary had been committed for the purpose of destroying certain indictments against criminals, but this was refuted by the officials at the office, who attributed the work to boys who had remained in the building all night, or had gained access early in the morning, when the firemen arrived.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Quebec derives $10,000 annual revenue from chimney-sweeping.

The St. John's Sick and Burial Society, of Hartford, Conn., is to give a ball next week.

The Buffalo *Express* mentions a family near that city which has lost seven children by a malignant disease, the eldest seventeen years old, within the brief space of four days.

The one-third interest in the Macon, (Ga.,) *Telegraph & Messenger*, recently advertised for sale, has been purchased of Col. Reid by Col. H. H. Jones, formerly of the Columbus *Appeal*.

That new moral crusade temperance movement in Massachusetts, of which so much talk was made a few weeks ago, is certainly working very silently, if it is working at all.

A pupil in the High School at Pittsfield, Mass., who lost both of his arms by a railroad accident when a very small boy, manages his book, uses his slate, and writes legibly with his mouth. He can also write with his toes.

Miss Sarah Kilgore, a recent graduate of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that State at Detroit on Tuesday, last.

News has been received at Utica of the death of Rev. W. Frederick Williams, formerly of that city, and for the last twenty-three years a missionary in Turkey. He died at Mardin, Asiatic Turkey, fifty-seven miles south-east of Diarbekir, about the middle of February.

The Baltimore *American* states, on the authority of an intimate friend of Andrew Johnson, that the Ex-President has gone back on the Democratic Party, and declares himself a subscriber to the Republican policy, and wants to be taken into the party in full standing.

Two insurance men in Cincinnati who a few months ago left suddenly and were proved to be defaulters, have just returned to the city and obtained situations in the office of a business man who was the heaviest loser by their rascality.

There was a golden wedding in Kentucky on Monday, at which were present twenty guests who witnessed the marriage ceremony fifty years ago. The average age of these twenty persons was seventy-one years, six months. They included the gentleman and lady who acted as groomsman and bridesmaid.

"Michael Thompson, who struck Billy Patterson with a knife, was tried in the Municipal Court to-day and convicted of assault." So says a special telegram from San Francisco to the Sacramento *Union*, under date of March 30, and by many persons it may be accepted as a satisfactory solution of an oft-propounded inquiry.

Sidmon T. Keese, who has just been appointed by the Legislature of New-Jersey one of the three Republican Police Justices of Jersey City, is a graduate of Yale College in the Class of 1860, and also a graduate of the Columbia College Law School of this City. He is a young man of fine attainments, and both in college and at the law school attained distinction.

There is a curious dilemma in one of the Courts of Georgia. The son of a murderer is the Solicitor-General of the district in which the murder was committed, and he insists upon conducting the prosecution. He and the Attorney-General of the State were discussing the question a few days ago, when he became enraged and hostile, and was at length arrested and imprisoned.

Hon. John A. Elliott, recently State Auditor of Iowa, and a very prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has published a card refusing the use of his name, owing to the demands of his private business. There still remain three prominent candidates in the field—Col. Carpenter, of Fort Dodge; Col. John Scott, of Nevada; and Attorney-General O'Connor, of Muscatine.

A poor Spanish sailor, unable to understand a word of English, was fined $1 in the Municipal Court at Boston, on Wednesday, for allowing his dog to walk over the flower-beds in the Public Garden. The interpreter, ascertaining that he had not a cent of money, informed the Court of that fact, whereupon Judge Churchill handed the clerk a dollar, and the poor fellow was released from custody.

A Chicago paper says: "Kate writes from Bridgeport, Conn., to a Boston weekly journal, saying: 'I married where I did not love, and now I love where I cannot marry. O, what shall I do?' And that stupid Chicago paper doesn't have sense enough to answer the conundrum, as it obviously was intended to be answered, thus: 'Come to Chicago and get a divorce.'"

Miss Millie J. Freeland, a young school-teacher at Osceola, Penn., while crossing a small stream with some of her scholars in returning home from school on Tuesday afternoon, slipped and fell from the log suspended over it, striking upon a stone in the bottom of the stream, and being made insensible. The little children gave the alarm, but she drowned in the water, which was only four inches deep, before assistance came to hand.

An undergraduate at Cambridge, who, the Boston *Advertiser* says, found among the questions on his examination paper this: 'Why will not a pin stand upon its point?' elaborately explained the point thus: 1. A pin will not stand on its head; much less is it possible that it should stand on its point. 2. A point, according to Euclid, is that which has no parts and no magnitude. A pin cannot stand on that which has no parts and no magnitude, and, therefore, a pin cannot stand on its point. 3. It will if you stick it in.

One of the ladies who served on the second Grand Jury in Wyoming has written a letter giving her experience and views, in which she says: "So far as my experience goes, woman has proven that she is just as capable and more zealous in the performance of her duties than man. It is true that her sympathies would not permit the innocent to suffer, nor yet would her sense of justice allow crime and evil-doers to go unpunished. The foreman of our Grand Jury, although a Democrat, and consequently an old fogy, was honest enough to admit that ladies on the jury are a great improvement upon the old régime. The old cry of 'homes being revolutionized, and domestic peace being destroyed' by the participation of women in the elective franchise and its attendant responsibilities, has been found, so far as tried, utterly without foundation, as can be substantiated by husbands and fathers of families in this Territory, who will bear evidence that they are as well cared for, and home duties were performed more regularly than if they (the wives) had been off visiting, gossiping, or pleasuring."

Unhappy Washington was doomed to read yesterday, or as many of its people as read the papers at all, a leading article which launched forth in this fearful and wonderful style: "On the tawny margin of the great Libyan Desert, where no shadow falls except the red, bird death-fraught haze of the Simoon, where the fiery sun streams down its glowing, incessant shower of heat to scathe the brain; where man and beast and bird have fled [illegible] out of sight until the sight totters in its simulacrum of coolness to make breathing less than a burden, and motion lighter than an echo—there, a wonder to the world during all the wondrous ages, unscorched, unwinking, equable, calm as a [illegible] god in his ready, cool grot, sits the mysterious statue of the Sphynx, gazing with inscrutable eyes upon it a desert, outstaring all starers, motionless, unfeeling, unconscious of fiery sun and blistering dust, and mad, scalding dancings in the heat-frenzied sands." The capital-universe will pluck up new spirit if this style is persisted in, and it is doubtful if anything can prevent their speedy and entire success.

Wells College, Aurora.

While colleges are rising around us, we know of none that should have a higher rank than the noble institution founded by Henry Wells, Esq. By industry and perseverance in business, he has been enabled to accomplish the great aim of his life—founding a college for the higher education of young ladies—and we trust recorded honors will encircle it in the future. It is pleasing to see the founder passing through the stately edifice, exchanging kindly greetings with the students, who regard him as father and friend. With a love for the beautiful, he had the College externally perfect, while the internal structure shows equally the skill of the architect. As an educational institution, its advantages are of the highest order, the teaching is thorough and practical, by first-class professors and teachers, amply qualified in all that pertains to a college course. Unusual facilities are offered for special studies, too often neglected. Epistolary correspondence in the happiest method, which has caused many remarks on the simplicity and elegance of letter-writing in the College. The conversational powers of the young ladies are cultivated, a valuable part of education. Recently invited to an entertainment consisting of choice readings and music, I was much pleased with the finished elocution and excellent rendering of the pieces. The music was fine, and in the pupils' brilliancy of execution the thoroughness of their instruction was demonstrated. The graceful deportment of the young ladies, the low, gentle tones in which they conversed when in the drawing-rooms, caused many compliments. We trust from this College, of which we have heard so much, many noble women will go forth so richly endowed that our great Republic will be proud to claim them as daughters.

JAY GOULD OUTWITTED.

A Scene at the Erie Opera-House Not Down in the Bills—An Injunction for the President of the Erie Railroad—Extraordinary Arrest.

A few days ago, as already reported in the Times, Judge Blatchford, on the motion of Mr. William M. Evarts, counsel for Heath & Raphael, the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, granted an injunction restraining the further issue of convertible bonds or stock. That order was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshals Smith and Purvis, and the circumstances attending their endeavors to execute it have also been published in the Times. On that occasion Jay Gould denied his identity and escaped the service of the injunction. On Thursday afternoon it was determined to make another attempt to serve him with a copy of the order, and the same officers, Purvis and Smith, were detailed for the duty. Being convinced from the previous conduct of Mr. Gould that he was by no means anxious to obtain possession of the order of the Court, and that he had sought every means to avoid it, it became apparent that the utmost prudence and foresight should be employed for the accomplishment of their purpose. Accordingly, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they proceeded to the residence of Mr. Gould, at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, with the intention of watching the premises for his entry or departure, and ready to pounce upon him with the injunction on his first appearance. Three weary hours were passed, and the watchers were not comforted by a sight of Gould, and, tired with waiting, they assumed a bold front and proceeded to the door of his house and rang loudly. A porter immediately made his appearance, but to their repeated inquiries he returned the simple reply that Mr. Gould was not at home. Baffled in their purpose, they were about to return home, when the happy thought struck them that possibly the object of their anxious solicitude might be a witness of the performance at the Grand Opera-house. Thither they repaired, and here a scene was destined to be enacted which was not contained in the programme of the entertainment. The officers engaged seats in the vicinity of the orchestra in a position to observe the occupants of Mr. Fisk's private box, for here it was expected, if at all, that Gould would be found. The performance commenced, and Mr. Fisk himself entered the box, but no Gould was there. Another hour elapsed, the officers being more intently interested in the proceedings of those in the box than in the characters of the performance, but presently, to their great satisfaction, Gould entered and seated himself beside his friend. It was a moment of no little anxiety to the officers, who were fearful lest their aim should be again thwarted, yet it was deemed best to await a favorable opportunity to serve him with a copy of the injunction. A few minutes only passed when a servitor of the building was observed to approach Gould cautiously and whisper something into his ear that caused him involuntarily to start from his seat. Opening the door of the box, he rushed down the left aisle of the Opera-house, the officers simultaneously rising to their feet, injunction in hand, and "going for" him with evident intention of attaining their object. The unexpected incident created quite a tumult throughout the whole theatre, the performance was temporarily suspended, the audience stood up on their feet and watched the interesting race between Gould and his pursuers in utter amazement, but with a keen and appreciative sense of the ridiculousness of Mr. Gould's situation. Now the officers approach him, when two or three attachés of the building push them back and threaten to have them driven into custody. They produce their badges, announce themselves as United States Deputy Marshals, and informing Mr. Gould that they wanted to serve an injunction upon him, forcibly thrust it inside his breast pocket, at the same time apologizing for the circumstances which compelled them to resort to so much rudeness. Satisfied with the result and not desirous of prolonging the scene, the Marshals retired, fondly anticipating a quiet rest after the weary troubles of the day. They left the theatre, and had proceeded but two blocks to Twenty-first-street, when Officer Morse, regularly detailed at the Grand Opera-house, without a warrant, arrested Purvis on a charge of assault and battery, preferred at the instance of Mr. Gould. Purvis protested and denied having committed the assault, but remonstrances were in vain, and he was compelled to accompany the policeman to the Sixteenth Precinct, Mr. Gould following leisurely behind. Marshal Sharpe was quickly notified of the occurrence, and repairing to the Station-house, offered to become surety for the appearance of Purvis at the Police Court. The Sergeant in charge refused to accept the Marshal's security, alleging as an excuse that it was necessary that the Superintendent should approve of it, and the latter had left a short time previously, remarking that "it would be useless to look for him as he would not be found." The offer of bail was again denied and Purvis was locked up for the night. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the case was called on for hearing by Judge Shandley, at Jefferson Market Police Court, but Mr. Gould was not present and it was adjourned for his attendance. Shortly after 10 o'clock Gould himself arrived, and the case was again called, Marshal Sharpe was in attendance on behalf of Purvis. Gould at once advanced to the bench, and bending forward toward the Judge, commenced to articulate something inaudible to all but the judicial ear. Marshal Sharpe protested against the proceeding as unfair, but he was quietly informed that when submitted to writing he would have an opportunity of reading the complaint. Subsequently it was placed in his hands, and merely set forth that the prisoner violently pushed the sacred person of Mr. Gould, but the defense allege that if there was any ground for such a complaint, it was caused by the crowd who surrounded the Marshals while they were in the execution of their duty. Judge Shandley imposed $300 bail on Purvis for his appearance for trial, which was immediately given. Any surmise on the future action of the United States authorities would be improper and unwarranted, but it is reasonable to assert that the public has not yet heard the last of this extraordinary transaction.

Caring for the Sufferers by the War.

The annual report of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the care of sick and disabled soldiers and the orphans and widows of the war, which has just been issued, is a very gratifying record of the charitable and patriotic labors of the organization during the past year. The ladies who compose the Association furnished abundant evidence of their good service to soldiers and soldiers' families in the late war, when they visited the sufferers in the hospitals of this City with numerous acts of kindness. Since that time they have generously cared for those who were left friendless by the war, providing those who have enjoyed their beneficence with employment, clothing, rent, medical attendance, and many other things which they needed. Through their intercession a bill has been presented before Congress to entitle all honorably-discharged deceased soldiers to a grave in the national cemeteries, and Gen. Butler, President of the National Asylum, has also, on their appeal, caused the Out-door Relief Fund to be distributed among thirty poor veterans who have families to support. They have received numerous testimonials of gratitude from persons whom they have aided. During the past year the Association has expended $[illegible] for families, and has disbursed $[illegible] for miscellaneous purposes.

The Commissioners of Docks.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held Thursday afternoon, when incumbrances were directed to be removed from the piers at the foot of Eleventh-street and Pier No. 31 East River, and from piers at the foot of Twentieth, Thirtieth and Hammond streets, North River. Edward Blodgett was given permission to build a bulk-head between Sixtieth and Sixty-second streets, North River; and Edward T. Delancy was permitted to build a pier between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, East River. The Knickerbocker Ice Company were given permission to build a platform on their pier between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, North River, and D. C. Newcombe was allowed to extend the bulkhead between Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, North River. The Washington Ice Company have obtained possession of the bulkhead at the foot of Bank-street, North River, by the assignment of the lessees. The attention of the Health Board was called to the condition of Piers Nos. 18 and 19 North River, occupied by the Jersey City Ferry Company. The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company complained that their pier, foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, was obstructed by the Department of Parks, and the complaint was referred to the Executive Committee. The pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, was reported broken, and that at Twenty-third-street, East River, encumbered. The Board then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY LAW LECTURE.

Land Tenure and Titles—Judge Larremore's Discourse Before the University Law School.

Judge R. L. Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, lectured last evening before the University Law School, in the chapel of the University, on "Land Tenure and Titles." He reviewed the history of tenures in England, under Saxon and Norman reign, and showed how "by the progress of civilization the feudal service changed in its character. The sword gave place to the plowshare, the spear to the pruning-hook, and agriculture supplanted chivalry," and that under our own law, although lands are allodial, yet their possessor must be loyal. So much at least of feudalism survived that allegiance to government was still the earnest of its protection, and attainder of person was followed by forfeiture of property. He described the different estates now in use, and referred to that of dower to show how wisely the law had guarded the rights of those who had no voice in legislation, while of an estate by the courtesy, he remarked, that in this State the courtesy was no longer extended, but was "more honored in the breach than in the observance." The review was supplemented by reference to the statute from which he deduced the conclusion, that "in theory the Government is the source of all titles, but in a practical sense, the principle of tenure appears to be abrogated. The tenant in fee is for all purposes the absolute owner of his estate; yet the terms of tenure are in constant use, and its spirit so infused in our law, that technically all owners and holders of land may be called tenants." Title of occupation, by descent, devise and deed, were each in turn explained. The students were advised to acquire a thorough proficiency in drafting any legal document without the assistance of forms or blanks. The influence of land tenures upon Governments and individuals could be traced in the world's history, which to a certain extent was a complete abstract of title. Acquisition of land has alike influenced the consolidation of political supremacy, and furnished the means of its annihilation. The Roman Empire fell as much by weight of territory as by want of virtue. Agrarianism in Europe and anti-rentism in America were coincident phrases in the record of nations. Each in turn resisted the servitude, and battled for the freedom of the soil. The man whose interest was lawfully identified with the soil acquired that stability of character which ultimately developed in patriotic zeal for the support and defense of the Government. Tell rekindled the embers of patriotism amid the mountains of Switzerland, and baronial fiefs tottered to their foundations, and the oppressive Barons were driven out of the country. Bruce and Wallace roused the war spirit of Scotland to resist the encroachments of aristocratic oppression. The attempted reclamation of her old boundaries on the Rhine, brought desolation to France, while it united and re-established the German Empire. From the oppressed tenantry of Great Britain are borne the murmurs of dissatisfaction. Her latest historian wonders how long the people will be content to have some 30,000 men own all the land of the Kingdom, while the poor grow poorer and the rich richer and more extravagant. Freedom is arrayed against feudalism. Self-government and monarchy must soon meet in conflict. After reverting to the legislation by Parliament to satisfy public sentiment, the lecturer concluded as follows: Agriculture will ever be the handmaid of independence, patriotism the natural produce of the soil and land tenures the sheet-anchor of conservatism. How important, then, the study that explains and the legislation that regulates and guards their existence.

PUNISHING CRIMINALS.

Sentences by Recorder Hackett, Yesterday—Another Batch of Convicts.

Several remanded prisoners were brought before Recorder Hackett, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to receive their sentences:

John Farrell was sent to State Prison for six years for committing a burglary at the house of Henry L. Murphy, at No. 541 Washington-street. He was seen by George Callahan, while in the act of leaving the house with a bundle of clothing, which he had stolen.

Albert Cowley got two years and six months for stealing a watch and chain, worth $60, from the pocket of John P. Garrison, at No. 40 West Twenty-first-street.

August Newschilling, guilty of forging the name of Hill, Moynan & Co. to an order on Emerson, Rhodes & Co. for thirty-eight yards of velveteen, worth $60, was sent to State Prison for four years.

Joseph B. Herrio, who stole a coat from the office of Sheeve & Hasey, at No. 44 Nassau-street, was sent to State Prison for one year.

Edward Dunham, who stole $40 worth of sheep-skins, the property of Geo. L. Rose, of No. 128 William-street, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

Richard McGowen, who broke into the house of Wm. H. Abbott, and stole therefrom $125 worth of clothing, jewelry, &c., was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Michael Farrell, who stole a horse and a set of harness, valued at $150, belonging to John Dobbins, of No. 371 First-avenue, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

George A. Sullivan, who entered the house of Mrs. Anna Hobell, at No. 212 Barrow-street, and took $60 worth of clothing while the owner was absent at her husband's funeral, was discharged on a suspended sentence.

John Dickinson, found guilty of burglary, was remanded, after which the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

The Coming Seventh Regiment Concert.

The concert of the Seventh Regiment at the Academy of Music, April 13, from present indications, will match in brilliancy and success any social affair which the regiment has yet given. Last evening an auction sale of the boxes for the night of the concert was held in their armory, and all of the boxes (ninety-seven in number) were disposed of in a very short time. The sale was well attended and the bidding was spirited. The highest price paid for a box was $26. The proscenium boxes were reserved for guests.

Mr. A. J. Bleecker, the veteran auctioneer, officiated at the sale, and at its end looked at his watch and said he must hurry home, as he had ten miles to go. One of the Committee asked him how much for his services, and he answered "nothing; he was always at the service of the regiment." He made his exit to the sound of three cheers and a tiger from the "soier boys."

The Death of Father Taylor.

The Boston *Traveller* of Wednesday evening, thus describes how Father Taylor, the sailors' friend, died: "It was high water between 11 and 12 o'clock that night, and Father Taylor passed away on the first quarter ebb at twenty minutes past midnight. Sailors generally believe that when a man dies a natural death he will breathe his last during the ebb tide, and we note this fact for their information. On the 23d of last month he was in the enjoyment of his usual health, and walked alone through North-square, and Prince-street. Although his faithful friend, Mr. Bridget, one of the deacons of the Bethel, rarely lost sight of him during the past two years, yet Mr. Taylor never desired it to be inferred that he was incapable of taking care of himself. Aware of this peculiarity, no apparent restraint was ever placed on him. About ten days since he felt himself too feeble to sit up, and though he tried hard, had to give in at last. He looked to those who served him, and seemed to say in broken whispers, 'It has come at last; I'm but a hulk; my time has come;' and then with a kindly smile he would look at Brother Bridget and nod—as much as to say, 'I know you, but I can't say so.' It was only in stray words that he spoke, and those around him could rarely combine them into any connected utterance. A few hours before his departure his breathing became very feeble, and he slept his life away without a groan or a sigh. He was seventy-seven years, three months and twelve days old."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary Petitions.

Nos.	Nos.
2002—John E. Avery vs. Husen & Curry.	2006—Samuel F. Coorlies vs. Simon Deland, Warren Deland and Charles Deland.
2003—William M. Whitney vs. George Merens.	2007—Bernhard Glaser vs. Herman Boyhard and Richard W. Beyrick.
2004—George S. Trimm et al. vs. Simon Deland, Warren Deland and Charles Deland.	2008—Charles F. Reynolds vs. Thomas E. Day.
2005—Hayden W. Wheeler et al. vs. John H. French.	2009—Philip White vs. Herman Harris and Jules Prager.

Cases for Argument.

Nos.	Nos.
286—Henry Dervis.	288—Charles H. Herrick.
287—Philip Dervis.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 219.—*The United States vs. Seth Howell.*—On certificate of division from the Circuit Court for California. The defendant in this case was indicted under the sixth section of the act of the 25th of February, 1862, for passing counterfeit treasury notes; and the principal question is, whether an indictment can be found under the act upon which any one can be legally convicted of any other offense than that of altering a note, bond, coupon, or other security issued under it. On this question the Court below were unable to agree, and it was certified to this Court for decision.

The defendant contends that the indictment is repugnant and inconsistent in itself in charging that he passed a forged "United States note" issued under authority of an act of Congress, and that there can be no conviction of the offense charged, because the note could not be "false, forged and counterfeit," if it was issued under an act of Congress. There can be no conviction under the act, because treasury notes were issued to be "passed, published and sold," and being such treasury notes, as securities they cannot be false, forged and counterfeit. The Government insists that the language of the section, properly construed, involves no such absurdity, and that there should be a conviction. Case submitted on the printed briefs.

B. A. Bristow, Solicitor-General, for the Government; D. T. Sullivan for defendant.

No. 135.—*The Home Insurance Company vs. Wade et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—This action was brought by the defendants in error upon a policy of insurance issued by the Company on a stock of groceries and other merchandise in St. Paul. Upon their examination under oath, pursuant to the provisions of the policy, the insured had sworn that their sales for a certain time previous to the fire were about $130,000, and their gross profits during the year were about nine per cent. They also testified to their purchases for a certain, period, and as the extent of the loss rested entirely on their testimony, the Insurance Company proposed to test the credibility of their evidence by showing the general course of business in St. Paul of the same character. For this purpose several witnesses engaged in the same business there were called to show that grocery merchants in that city had not, for some years, had on hand more than one-fifth their annual aggregate of sales at any one time on the average, and in other ways to show a variance in business from the condition claimed for theirs by the insured. The evidence was excluded, and under the ruling of the Court the verdict was for the insured. The Company insist here that the Court erred in excluding this evidence, and also in instructing the jury that in their examination after the fire, by the agent of the Company, under the provisions of the policy, the insured were bound to answer any such questions as tended to inform the Company as to the amount and circumstances of the loss, or such facts only as were proper to inform the Company of the correctness of the claim. It is contended that they were bound to answer all questions touching their knowledge of anything relating to their loss or their claim.

E. A. Storrs for plaintiff in error; Lorenzo Allis for defendants.

No. 134.—*The City of St. Louis vs. Wiggins Ferry Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was an action of debt against the Ferry Company by the City of St. Louis for certain municipal taxes, levied by authority of the city ordinances providing for the taxation of property within the city. The Company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, but the stockholders mainly reside in St. Louis, some in Ohio, New-York and elsewhere, but none in Illinois. The ferry-boats ply between St. Louis and East St. Louis in Illinois, where the real estate of the Company is situated, and where its engineers, pilots, &c., generally reside. The money collected and received by the Company for ferriage and other dues, and also the books of the Company, are kept at its principal office in St. Louis. The ferry-boats are duly enrolled as the port of St. Louis under the laws of the United States, and the Company pay taxes on them in Illinois. When not in use the boats of the Company remain on the Illinois shore, and are forbidden by an ordinance of the City of St. Louis regulating ferries to remain at the St. Louis wharf longer than ten minutes at a time. The Company pay a ferry license, and also a tax, on the value of its wharf-boats, to the city. On these facts the Court below held that the *situs* of the ferry-boats is not in the City of St. Louis, and therefore not taxable under the laws of Missouri. It is maintained here that this decision was error, and personal property does not necessarily follow the domicile of the owner, nor does liability to taxation depend upon his residence merely, but upon the local situation—the *situs* of the property. It is subjected to taxation in consideration of the protection which it receives from the laws of the place where it is found, and where the owner, or his agent, or manager of it, is resident. The fact that the Company submit to and pay taxes on their boats in Illinois, is of no force in determining the *situs* of this property, with a view to its being subject to taxation in Missouri. The residence of the corporation is where its business is carried on. It is also contended, that the Court erred in not conforming its judgment to the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, which had adjudicated this very question in a suit between the same parties, and whose judgment should control in construing and giving effect to the laws of the State in respect of property situated within and owned or claimed by a resident of the State.

J. M. Krum, for plaintiff in error; M. Blair and F. A. Dick for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, April 7—P. M.

Good Friday being kept as a holiday by the Stock Exchange, there was little or no general business done in Wall-street, although the Banks and most of the Banking Offices were kept open in the forenoon.

We publish the following able paper on Life Insurance investments, as not inappropriate to the discussion now going on in regard to the enormous abuses of New-York City and County credit. It is from the pen of a gentleman who has made the subject of the Life Insurance system, its usefulness properly directed, and its tendency in this country to extravagance and incaution, a study for several years past, and whose facts are drawn from official data:

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

Extravagance in the management of life insurance companies is earnestly and properly condemned as an evil of great magnitude. Provident institutions should be providently managed. Perhaps thrift may no longer be considered one of our national characteristics. But what thrift remains is cherished most by the classes on whom the life insurance company and the savings bank rely for support; and the judgment of these classes naturally revolts against undue costliness in the acquisition and management of the funds they contribute for prudential purposes. So far as life insurance is concerned, the flagrancy of the abuse has provoked a demand for reform, which not even the most audacious manager dan venture to resist. Professions of economy are made with much vehemence; and for some time to come we may hope that the wild expenditures which an unwholesome competition has engendered will be avoided by every solvent company. The companies that are not solvent will go on paying ruinous commissions for whatever business agents bring to them.

There is another phase of life insurance management of even greater importance, which has hitherto passed unnoticed. The desirableness of paying only moderate commissions to agents, and of confining general expenses within narrow limits is apparent. Equally obvious is the necessity of investing wisely the accumulating means on which the policy-holders rely for the fulfillment of the companies' obligations toward them. The investments must be good, or care in other directions will be of no avail. Now, goodness in respect of investments involves three considerations. Security is the first; the investments must be safe or the whole fabric will tumble into pieces. In the next place, they must have the requisite availability to enable a company to meet its obligations without loss or difficulty in all conditions of the money market. Lastly, they must realize at least the rate of interest on which the company's calculations are predicated. A judicious distribution of the forms of investment is compatible with these conditions, and, in fact, is essential to them.

How far are these conditions complied with by the life insurance companies? An examination of the official statements on file in the Department at Albany does not furnish a satisfactory reply. Among companies of the highest character there is an evident disposition to place too large a proportion of their funds in mortgages, and in the selection of stocks to choose those which may be obtained at the lowest rate, and which would certainly not be readily convertible in any but the most favorable financial circumstances. The proportion of city, town and county bonds has within the last five years increased to an extent that bodes much trouble; while the proportion invested in national bonds has diminished in a still greater ratio, notwithstanding the fact that of all securities these combine in the highest degree the qualities of safety and convertibility, together with a rate of interest ample for the purposes of life insurance, on the basis on which it is conducted in this country. A few examples will best indicate the mischievous tendency of which we speak, and we cull them at random from the companies of the highest standing in the world of life insurance. We start with the Mutual Life of this City. On the 1st January, 1866, its aggregate assets, exclusive of future premiums, were $14,338,551 51; on the 1st January, 1871, they were $44,465,990 77. At the former date its investments in national securities formed 81.32 ℘ cent. of its assets; they now amount to 10.39 ℘ cent. Within the same period its mortgage investments have grown from $6,887,748 70 to $33,960,521 62. Next in magnitude is the Connecticut Mutual, whose assets—$9,878,520 39 on Jan. 1, 1866—were on Jan. 1, 1871, not less than $30,915,957 02. The percentage of Government securities held at the former date was 23.71; now it is 10.39. The mortgages have advanced, from $1,924,485 86, to $11,787,474 77. The Mutual Benefit of New-Jersey on the 1st January last had assets amounting to $22,140,058 24; five years ago they were $9,178,650 39. Its percentage of Government Securities has declined from 17.18 to 7.79; its mortgages, on the contrary, have increased from $1,672,464 40 to $6,496,844 50. And this Company, whose managers invest but $1,711,287 50 in Government Securities, which are always and everywhere available, has $1,819,000 in Newark bonds, $1,327,500 in Essex County bonds, $875,000 in railroad mortgages that would certainly not be immediately convertible, $848,000 in Elizabeth bonds, and so forth. The New-York Life, which, when its assets were $5,018,449 06, had Government bonds amounting to 42.65 ℘ cent. of the whole, now, with $15,861,221 23 assets, has but 15.42 ℘ cent. of National securities; its mortgages meanwhile increasing from little more than a quarter of a million to $6,415,830. The Ætna Life, of Hartford, makes a yet worse exhibit. In January, 1866, it had $1,960,605 69 assets, with United States Bonds and notes forming 13.74 ℘ cent. of the whole. In January, 1871, with $15,073,530 12 assets, its Government bonds were 2.37 ℘ cent. of the total. Its mortgages, five years ago $100,142 50, are now $6,528,346 75; and it holds far-off Western municipal bonds estimated at $835,788 33. The Equitable, of this City, whose assets in January, 1866, were $1,586,523 95, had then 29.04 ℘ cent. of United States bonds; now it has 5.82 ℘ cent., with assets $13,236,024 59; its mortgages, then $539,100, are now $7,464,169 50. The North-western Mutual, of Milwaukee, does business in this City. Its assets on 1st January last were $8,991,766 48; its investments in United States bonds, $129,900, or 1.44 ℘ cent.; its Mortgages, $5,720,285 16. The Charter Oak, of Hartford, had 6.14 ℘ cent. of United States Securities among its investments five years ago; now, with $8,328,738 69 of assets, it does not own one of Uncle Sam's bonds. The Knickerbocker, of this City, had 16.83 ℘ cent. of Government bonds in January, 1866; in January last it had 3.81 ℘ cent. This Company, the market value of whose United States Securities is set down as $208,254 38, actually counts as assets premiums in course of collection—which may not be collected—$620,211, and loans to agents, $218,318.

Passing from specific illustrations to general results, we find that the forty-one companies organized and now in operation in this City and State claim to be possessed of assets amounting in the aggregate to $139,592,393 32. These include United States bonds the present market value of which amounts to $17,202,487 53, or 12.33 ℘ cent. of the whole. There are thirty companies of other States doing business in New-York. The statements of twenty-seven of these are in the Insurance Department. The total of their reported assets is $117,764,079 31, and the total of their investments in national securities $8,912,022 71, or only 7.56 ℘ cent. of the whole. The mortgages held by the entire list represent $102,513,420 82, of which New-York companies hold $67,747,326 45. The three companies not herein included are the New-England Mutual, the Penn Mutual and the St. Louis Mutual. The first had 8.07 ℘ cent. of its assets in United States bonds on Jan. 1, 1870, and 12.09 ℘ cent. in mortgages; the second, 12.64 ℘ cent. in United States bonds, and 31.76 ℘ cent. in mortgages; the third, 27.35 ℘ cent. in mortgages, and not a dollar in United States bonds. Eight companies, all told, are in the latter category—that is, have none of their means invested in Government securities. By a curious coincidence, they are companies with pretentious names,—the Commonwealth and the Government Security, of this City; the National Capitol, of Washington, and the Republic and the Safety Deposit, of Chicago, being of the number.

The merits of the question are not materially affected by the prospect of funding the bonded debt of the United States. For all the legitimate purposes of life insurance in this State, the average rate of interest under the new loan will be equal to the rate of interest adopted by the Insurance Department in conducting its valuations, and will be a fraction above the rate on which a large proportion of the New-York Companies have founded their premiums. But we are not proposing to make Government bonds the only or even the principal form of investment. Real estate and railroad mortgages are valuable in their place, and a due amount invested in them will raise the average of companies' receipts from investments to a point that will afford reasonable profit. What we complain of is, that eagerness to obtain large "profits," so called, has led nearly every company to overlook the prime excellence of national securities, and to increase unwisely investments which, however good in their way, lack some of the features that should commend themselves to the managers of provident institutions.

Two o'clock P. M.—Some few transactions have occurred in Gold at 110⅛ ℘ cent., and in Stocks at the following quotations, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 7.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¼	111¼
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	95½	96
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92½	92
Reading Railroad	107⅛	107⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	*112¼	*112¼
North-west Common	88¼	88¼
North-west Preferred	97¼	97¼
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43¼
St. Paul Preferred	79¾	79¾
St. Paul Common	61¼	61¼
Lake Shore	102½	102¼
Ohio and Mississippi	48¼	48
Toledo and Wabash	60⅞	60⅞
Western Telegraph	58¼	58¼
Erie	21¼	21¼
Union Pacific	27¼	27⅞

*Ex-dividend.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,274,181. Amount marketed, $3,945,798.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The energy with which the building of this great thoroughfare is being pushed forward is an added guarantee of its early completion and its wise management. We learn from the financial agents of the road, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., that, at the present date, the grading is nearly finished for 266 miles, from Lake Superior, through Central Minnesota, to the eastern border of Dakota; trains are running over 130 miles of completed track; the Mississippi River is bridged at Brainerd and once more joined to the lakes by rail, and track-laying is rapidly progressing westward. By September next, trains will run to the Red River, and the grading will probably be far advanced toward the Great Bend of the Missouri River in Central Dakota.

In the meantime work has been commenced the present season on the Pacific Coast; a large force of men is already employed in the valley of the Columbia River, in Washington Territory, and hereafter the work of construction will be pushed both eastward and westward toward the centre with such rapidity as the best interests of the Road may justify.

Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has 413 miles of road now in operation, and before the close of the present season the length of finished track will be at least 550 miles. The new highway to the Pacific is being constructed at the lowest cost compatible with first-class work.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Harvey Fisk. A. S. Hatch.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, April 4, 1871.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds must shortly decide between an even exchange for Government Bonds bearing five, four and one-half, or four per cent. interest, and some other form of investment, in which the present premium on their Five-twenties may be saved, and their rate of interest remain unimpaired.

Safe and reliable six per cent. Securities, in which investors can feel confidence, must be largely sought after, and materially advance in market value, as it becomes apparent that the Five-twenties cannot be relied upon to run much longer at six per cent., and that hereafter Government Bonds cannot be expected to yield more than about four per cent. per annum on their cost.

The Central Pacific Gold Bonds are among the most desirable six per cent. securities in the market.

They are amply secured, well known, and of established credit in all the principal money markets of the world, and are regularly quoted and dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of New-York, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin and London, and are as readily salable in large or small amounts, at any time, at quoted market rates, as are Government bonds.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1870 were nearly $8,000,000, and the increase for January and February of this year indicate that the earnings for 1871 will not be less than from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, with a net profit of not less than $5,000,000, while the interest liabilities of the Company are less than $2,000,000 per annum.

We deal in these bonds, and buy and sell them at current market rates, and believe them to be as absolutely safe as any investment can be.

They can now be had in exchange for Five-twenties at a profit of about fifteen per cent. This profit may be realized, and six per cent. Gold interest continued with entire safety.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ UNION PACIFIC LAND-GRANT BONDS.

Office of Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers, New-York, March 20, 1871.

The undersigned offer for sale the balance of the land-grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The road has been in operation about twenty months. It is complete in all respects, and its earnings have averaged $8,000,000 per annum. These bonds bear seven per cent. interest, coupons payable April and October. They are receivable at par, in payment for the Company's lands. The total amount of lands to which the Company is entitled under grant from Government is 12,000,000 acres. The total amount of land grant bonds issued is $10,400,000. The land sales have already been 262,883 acres, at an average price of $4 45 per acre. The remaining 11,737,117 acres, at an average valuation of but $2 per acre, are worth $23,474,234. With the proceeds of lands sold the Company have retired $730,000 bonds, and will continue to retire bonds as rapidly as lands are marketed. Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, and President of this Company, estimated the net earnings for the ensuing year at $4,500,000, (exclusive of the land department,) to be applied to interest and dividends. He says that "this result cannot but be deemed, by all practically versed in the history of new railway lines, as indicating a successful future."

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 80 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 30 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns [illegible] per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 7, 1871.

Business in the wholesale line, outside of the Produce Exchange, was very generally suspended today, and values, in most instances, were more or less nominal. The Cotton, Petroleum and Naval Store Exchanges were closed all day....The Grocery trade at the broker's offices was on a very limited scale, on the basis of previous quotations. The reported sales included 1,517 bags Rio Coffee, by the *Halley*, and 84 hhds. Sugar, at about former rates; 30 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 58c., and equal to 219 hhds. old crop Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 28c. ℘ gallon....At the Produce Exchange, the attendance was less than the average, and the demand for stock, particularly from export buyers, was devoid of spirit. In Flour the transactions were wholly in a jobbing way, and made an aggregate of less than 6,000 bbls., at essentially unaltered figures. Dealers discussed with much earnestness and with little favor the proposed increase in the price of stands at the Flour tables. They had ample time to devote to this interesting question. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Wheat, mostly for shipment, on the comparatively steady basis of $1 57½@$1 58 for prime No. 2 Spring, in store; $1 60 for do. afloat; $1 [illegible] for new crop amber Western (Winter) in store and afloat; and $1 90@$1 98 for various odd lots of White Wheat, the aggregate of the sales having been about 60,000 bushels, mainly in store. Corn was offered more freely and was lower, ranging from 78½c.@80½c. for new Mixed Western, closing at 78½c.@80c. for ordinary to strictly prime afloat; 80c.@81½c., chiefly 80½c. afloat, for Yellow Western and Southern; and 79½c. [illegible] for White Western. At the modified prices, about 75,000 bushels were purchased, mainly by the home trade. Of Barley, the chief sales were 15,000 bushels old crop California at 70c., in store, for shipment. In Rye and Oats, the business was unimportant at about former rates. The Provision trade was tame and weak as to values. The Pork sales for early delivery were confined to about 450 bbls., in lots, on the basis of $20 25 for new Western Mess; $20 for new City do.; $18 [illegible] for City and Western Prime Mess; and for forward delivery, 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, seller May, at $20 ℘ bbl. Lard was lightly dealt in for prompt delivery on the basis of 12c. for Western steam, and 12½c. for do. Kettle-rendered; and for May, 750 bbls. Prime steam, sellers' options, were placed at 12¼c. ℘ lb. Bacon was quiet at 9¾c.@10c. for Long Clear. Tallow, 8⅞c. for Prime; sales, 70,000 lbs. Other kinds of Provisions, without material variation....General merchandise was very dull at about yesterday's figures, as a rule, though Spirits Turpentine advanced to 52½c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon, and with sales of 150 bbls.; and Whisky declined to 90¼c.@90½c. ℘ gallon, with sales of 290 bbls. In the way of Hemp, sales were reported of only 1,000 bales Jute, on private terms, and 400 bales Jute Butts at 4 1-16c., currency, ℘ lb....The ocean Freight movement was confined to about 1,150 bales Cotton for Liverpool, by sail and steam, at [illegible] ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d. ℘ bushel, and some odd lots of Wheat at old rates. For London, 1,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7½d. ℘ bushel; and a ship, for general cargo, on private terms, and a Norwegian bark, with 2,600 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, a British schooner, of 117 tons register, with 900 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d. ℘ quarter, with £4 gratuity. For Gibraltar, a brig, with general cargo, on private terms. For Rotterdam, a brig, with general cargo, also on private terms....The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Leather, sides	3,421
Cotton, bales	4,318	Spirits Turp., bbls	287
Cotton-seed Cake, bgs	300	Tar, bbls	190
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	66	Rosin, bbls	6,230
Copper, bbls	28	Oil, Red, bbls	25
Dried Fruit, pkgs	138	Oil, Lard, bbls	18
Eggs, bbls	6,079	Pork, bbls	373
Flour, bbls	7,237	Beef, pkgs	1,030
Wheat, bushels	27,635	Cut-meats, pkgs	212
Corn, bushels	31,260	Lard, pkgs	370
Oats, bushels	11,690	Butter, pkgs	1,476
Malt, bushels	750	Pea-nuts, bags	330
Grass-seed, bushels	1,044	Rice, pkgs	61
Beans, bushels	667	Sugar, hhds	9
Flax-seed, bushels	36	Spelter, slabs	251
B. E. Peas, bags	57	Tea, hf. chs. (by rail)	4,081
Corn-meal, bbls	310	Tobacco, hhds	440
Corn-meal, bags	500	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	3,780
Hops, bales	77	Whisky, bbls	715
Hides, No.	886	Wool, bales	185
Hides, bbls	1,300		

The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 4,318 bales, including 1,983 bales from Norfolk, 474 bales from Charleston, 69 bales from Newbern, 352 bales from Galveston, 89 bales from Beaufort, N. C., 231 bales from Wilmington, 1,120 bales per rail.

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—1,120 bales Cotton, 14,979 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 300 cases Tobacco, 180 bags Regulus.

By the bark *Espiegle*, for Cork and orders—21,326 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Czarina*, for Cork and orders—1,435 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Norah*, for Cronstadt—27 tons Japan Wood, 56 tons Logwood, 278 bales Sarsaparilla, 1,500 bbls. Rosin, 30 hhds. Quercitron Bark.

By the bark *America*, for Bremen—130,622 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Aladdin*, for Santavedo—231 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *E. Rowe*, for Marseilles—400 bales Cotton, 33,275 lbs. Tallow, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 20 cases Sarsaparilla, 2,473 lbs. manufactured Tobacco, 150 boxes Extract Logwood, 14,400 Staves, 75 boxes extract Quercitron.

By the bark *Maria Angelia*, for Venice—[illegible] gallons refined Petroleum.

The exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since our last have been as follows:

For Elsinore and orders, by the bark *Hero*—115,114½ gallons Refined.

For Elsinore and orders, by the bark *Hedwig*—83,783 gallons Refined.

For Antwerp, by the bark *Aeolus*—140,719 gallons Refined.

For Port Spain, by the schooner *Chimo*—1,500 gallons in cases.

Of the week's business in Hops, Mr. Emory Wells remarks:

Speculators and shippers have for the present withdrawn from the market, and transactions are again confined to the legitimate wants of local brewers, who buy very sparingly. We notice an increased inquiry this week for good grades of Wisconsins of the new growth, of which the market is quite bare; 7c.@9c. ℘ lb. could be readily obtained for straight growths of from ten to 50 bales or more. It is believed that the stock of new Hops in this market is now reduced to about 3,000 bales. Unless brewers are better supplied than we believe them to be, we shall go out with a pretty clean market in August. In the meantime, should anything befall the growing crop, either in this country or in Europe, it would not be surprising to see a material advance in prices. Letters from the interior of this State report the roots as being in good condition, except in very old yards. The acreage, it is said, will be considerably increased.

	Bales.
Receipts of the week	[illegible]
Receipts corresponding week last season	[illegible]
Total receipts of the season	[illegible]
Total receipts, corresponding season last year	[illegible]
Exports of the week	[illegible]
Total exports of the season	7,704
Total exports same time last year	[illegible]

Our special London correspondent writes as follows, under date of March 25: "The depressed state of prices for all but the choicest grades, noticed in my last, has been slightly increased from the continued absence of demand and the desire of holders to realize; choice samples, on the other hand, are very difficult to meet with, and fully maintain recent quotations. Olds of all descriptions, on account of their relatively low values, still attract the attention of consumers, and a fair amount of business is passing in this class. No change is reported in the foreign markets. Imports, up to the present date, amount to [illegible] bales."

Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	Cents ℘ lb.
New-Yorks	[illegible]
Eastern	[illegible]
Wisconsins	[illegible]
Michigans	[illegible]
Ohios	[illegible]
Olds	[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 7, 1871.

We are well pleased to announce to all those interested therein, that the lessees of the Communipaw Cattle Yards have decided to close said Yards on Sunday, so as to prohibit all trade within their limits on Sundays henceforth. This regulation goes into effect on next Sabbath Day. Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was small, but it was carried on, on a better basis. The markets opened and closed firm, showing a good prospect for next week. Prices ranged from 12c.@15c. ℘ lb., weights from [illegible] cwt. on [illegible] lbs. to the cwt. net, quality very mixed, ranging from poor light steers up to heavy fat Steers. No sales in Sheep as the expected arrivals had not come to hand at 11½ A. M. Hogs dull and trade small from [illegible] ℘ lb. City Dressed, quality fair, supply above the demand.

SALES TODAY.

J. N. Dolbey sold for self 95 Steers, Illinois, ordinary Cattle, from [illegible] ℘ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. E. W. Gillett sold for self 84 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 12½c.@15c. ℘ lb., average weight 8½ cwt. E. Murry sold for D. [illegible] Steers, a common mixed lot purchased at Chicago, from 12c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for S. W. Allerton & Co. 121 Steers, Illinois, a fair medium lot, at 14c. ℘ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. Corey & McPherson sold for selves [illegible] Steers, Illinois, very uneven, from 12c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight [illegible] cwt.@10 cwt. Also, for E. Neff, 25 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, from 14c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. Again, for T. Ellinger 34 Steers, Ohios, rough Cattle, at 13½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; and again, for S. Merrie 30 Steers, Ohios, from common to good, from 13½c.@15c. ℘ lb., average weight 7½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

18 cars of Sheep due. Yesterday Kase & Houver sold 217 Clipped Sheep, average weight 75 lbs. ℘ head, at $2 56 ℘ head. J. N. Pidcock sold 303 coarse Wooled Chicago Sheep, average weight 88 lbs. ℘ head, at $6 60 ℘ head.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. BIRTH. Leading Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Williamson, Mrs. Barry, Miss Tracy, Miss Hayden and Miss Stoddart. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.—THE NERVOUS MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. ROBSON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Price. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Leading characters by Messrs. Booth, Lawrence Barrett. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.—MARBLE HEART.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Mortimer, and Miss Pauline Markham. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. Broadway, near 28th-st. TWELFTH. Leading characters by Messrs. Hir-bert, Davidge, Lewis and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Dela and Miss Clarke. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington place. FLYING SCUD. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Sheppard. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. LEONORA. Leading character by Miss Babbach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 145th-st., near Rivington place. EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. MATINEE at 3 o'clock. POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss Marie Krebs, Miss Lizzie E. Natali, and Mr. J. Levy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st., near Court-st. CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10

The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3

Two copies, one year.....5

One copies, one year.....2 50

And at same rate for any number up to eight.

The WEEKLY, per annum.....2

Five copies, one year.....8

Ten copies, one year.....15

And at same rate for any number up to eight.

Twenty copies, one year.....25

And an extra copy to getter-up of club.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly are sent to subscribers for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues of the Times are published only twice.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Money in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and always without delay. Send no postage stamps. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary Business Advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, 25th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 40 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, 25th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with rule "Advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during this time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early in the day as may be convenient. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DEXTER, HAWES & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake, in any circumstances, to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The fighting on Tuesday in the neighborhood of Paris seems to have been quite extensive. According to a Versailles dispatch the Nationals everywhere abandoned the offensive and assumed the defensive. At Gonnesvilliers a large force of the insurgents is surrounded by the Government. Several shells have burst within the walls of the city, in the Avenue de l'Impératrice. The Communists seem determined to continue the struggle. Gen. CLUSERET is reorganizing the National Guards, and a new organization is forming called the "Paris Avengers." The members are to operate as skirmishers. At the same time the party of conciliation are redoubling their efforts. It is proposed to send M. Louis BLANC to Versailles to negotiate with M. THIERS. On Thursday the remains of 500 victims of the recent battles were buried. They were followed to the grave by an immense crowd of Nationals and citizens. It is now asserted that Gen. HENRY was not executed by order of the Versailles Government, but was killed by a shell from Fort Mont Valerien. The Commune has prohibited the holding of the proposed mass-meeting in Paris. The *Supply*, with 800 steamers cargo of provisions for the destitute of France, has reached Havre in safety.

Baron TEGHETOFF, the distinguished Austrian Admiral, died at Vienna yesterday.... Yesterday, being Good Friday, but little business was done in the cities of England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Kuklux bill was received from the House, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved it be read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Messrs. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and CASSERLY objected, unless it was agreed that the bill would not be taken up till Monday, which was done. By unanimous consent, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was awarded the floor to address the Senate in a three hours' speech against the San Domingo annexation. While differing from the President, he accorded to him the purest motives in whatever he had done to promote the swift accomplishment of annexation, and he made quite an effort to sustain his ground against the proposed extension of United States territory, concluding with an allusion to historical warnings of the consequences of undue territorial aggrandizement. The Senate then took up the concurrent resolution from the House for a joint special Investigating Committee on the South, and it was passed by a vote of 37 to 12. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a large number of reports were made. Only two new bills were introduced, one by Mr. NORTON, to incorporate the St. Patrick Hall Association, and the other by Mr. TWEED, to amend the election law by providing separate boxes for Congressmen, Senators, and Assemblymen. A large number of bills were then passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. The Governor's veto of the bill amending the charter of the Central Savings Bank of New-York was received and sustained. In the Assembly a large number of unimportant bills were passed. The Governor's veto of the bill to incorporate the Glenedin Savings Bank was received and sustained. The evening session was chiefly noticeable for a disgraceful scene between Messrs. WEED and IRVING, who became involved in a foolish quarrel, and almost a personal encounter, for no apparent reason. Considerable feeling was manifested by the other members, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report.

GENERAL.

Thursday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a large body of miners and boys from other mines congregated at Tripp's Slope, near Scranton, Penn., and assailed with clubs and stones the men at work in the place, and stopping the work. A large body of miners, numbering four or five hundred, were driven out of COXHALL'S mine and a mine worked by MORRIS & WERLY. At the latter place they blew up the mouth of the slope with powder taken from the mine, tore up the railroad track and committed other depredations. Three men were killed and several wounded at Tripp's Slope. The troops have been sent for.

The case of CHARLES HACKER, on trial since Monday, at Fonda, N. Y., for the murder of THOS. E. BURDICK, on the 4th of July last, has terminated in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be executed on the 26th day of May next.

At a recent meeting of the Central Council of the Republican Party of Alabama, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the appointment of Mr. WARNER, Ex-United States Senator, or Mr. HOOK, Ex-Congressman, to any Federal office in Alabama.

The *Belle* sailed, yesterday, with a cargo for France, from the fund raised in Philadelphia.

Recent advices from Central America state that the Government of San Salvador is making preparations against possible invasion by Honduras troops. An engagement had occurred near San Miguel, when the Honduranans were defeated. Great freshets had occurred in Lima, and caused losses estimated at $6,000,000, and the Government was assisting the sufferers.

WILLIAM HENRY CRASPER, of Yonkers, committed suicide Thursday night in the town of Clinton. Ill-health was the cause.

The trial at Augusta, Me., of INGERSAM E. WATSON, for the murder of GEO. PAGE, (colored,) in Winthrop last December, closed yesterday with a verdict of "not guilty."

The Germans of Cleveland have nearly completed their arrangements for the grand peace jubilee, to commence by a concert to-night and terminate with a ball Monday night. The celebration will be one of the grandest ever witnessed in that city. The triumphal arch in the public thoroughfare cost about $1,200. One hundred and fifty voices will take part in the concert.

Hon. W. PELTON has been elected Associate Judge of the Missouri Supreme Court by a majority of 10,000.

ANDREW BRENTLINGER was hanged at Lima, Ohio, yesterday morning, for the murder of his second wife on the 24th of October, 1870, on account of the latter's infidelity.

In the Philadelphia church case, growing out of the suspension of GEORGE H. STUART by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in 1869, the jury asked for information from Judge WILLIAMS on certain points, and the Judge and the counsel on both sides had an interview, which, however, did not result in reconciling the differences of opinion. The jury then reported that they were unable to agree, and were discharged.

A serious fire occurred yesterday at Charlestown, Mass., when four firemen were seriously injured, and the night watchman is reported missing.

The Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. All the young ladies were saved. Four or five students who escaped from the second and third story windows, were somewhat injured, none seriously, save one, who it is feared is dangerously hurt. Several had presence of mind to tie sheets together and let themselves down from the windows, others jumped from the second story. Many of the young ladies lost all their personal effects.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met yesterday at Cincinnati. The report of the Committee on the time and place of the next meeting was heard. Madison, Wis., is the place, and July 4, 1872, the time chosen. After transacting some routine business, the Society closed its session with a banquet.

Navigation is now open on Bay Quinte, Canada, and the steamers are running regularly.

The Two Parties.

It is a lucky dispensation that whenever the Republicans make one mistake the Democrats instantly go and commit half a dozen. There is no reason to suppose that the Democrats do this out of any special regard for the law of compensation, which philosophers say plays so important a part in the material universe. The probability appears to be that they go about sowing thorns in their own path because, as Dr. WATTS says, "it is their nature to." From one cause and another, the Republicans have of late years fallen into blunders sufficient to give their opponents a good solid ground to work upon; but at the very moment Republicans are short-sighted, the Democratic leaders seem to be deprived of common sense altogether; and thus the people see that Republicans, at their worst, are safer men to deal with than Democrats, at their best. It might be supposed that a party was handicapping itself pretty heavily in the race for power, when it undertook to carry on its back the noisy gentlemen at the South who are for reviving those "issues" of the war which everybody else is anxious to forget. A worse stump orator for any political organization than JEFFERSON DAVIS it would be hard to pick out. To have him going round making speeches is enough to crush any side with which he is identified. But the Democrats are not satisfied with this load. Perceiving that the question uppermost in the minds of the intelligent classes is, whether or not a stop cannot be put to the political corruption which has assumed such alarming proportions, the Democrats come out and plant their flag on that same corruption, and try to steer down anybody who ventures to declare war against it. Thus, the *World* yesterday devoted a column or so of ponderous irony to Mr. EVARTS for daring to speak in behalf of the public interests at a meeting of the tax-payers of New-York—a meeting held to support the very cause which the *World* pretended to be eager to win less than a year ago. No doubt this course of the *World* is consistent enough in one sense, for it is said to have attacked the corrupt members of its party for a "consideration," and now it defends them for another "consideration." Still, it is a curious line of policy, in the present state of public feeling, for even the *World* to take a brief from the men whom it described last Spring as "drunkards," "insolvents," and "swindlers." The *World* is always complaining that no one supported it in the days when it had hysterics about the "Young Democracy," but the reason was that nobody put any faith in it, not even the Young Democracy itself, and events have shown that the general suspicions were well founded. When the gentleman who has just relieved his neighbor of his purse and watch—we do not mean Mr. TILDEN'S watch, which was stolen at the Rochester Convention of "scalawags"—comes forward and expatiates on the beauties of honesty, the mildest treatment he can expect is to be laughed at.

The Democrats generally are doing the work which Providence seems to have assigned to them—that is, working much harder for the Republicans than the Republicans are working for themselves. They have a real genius for lifting their opponents out of a scrape, and then winning their battles for them. What is the use of Senator SUMNER opposing Gen. GRANT when the Democrats are working so hard to strengthen him in the confidence of the people? Look at the Connecticut election. It is almost impossible for the Democrats to have a better chance anywhere than they had there. They can never, for instance, find a better man to put forward as their representative than Gov. ENGLISH. He is universally respected, he was faithful to his country during the war, his public life is singularly free from blemish. To make his prospects brighter the other day, the Republicans were much demoralized at the moment of election, and were inclined to let things take their course without an effort. There was a remarkable combination of circumstances in favor of Gov. ENGLISH, and the leading Democratic paper, the New-York *Herald*, unhesitatingly predicted his re-election by a tremendous majority.

At this interesting point, what must the Democrats do but hoist "Boss" TWEED on Gov. ENGLISH'S shoulders, like another Old Man of the Sea. That finished the business at once. The moment the people saw Tammany in the background, they took fright. So it will be everywhere. Have not the Western leaders warned the Democrats of this City that they must either throw Tammany overboard, or give up all hope of winning the Presidential election? This advice, like the advice doctors often give, is not easily followed. Strike away Tammany, and what remains of the Democratic Party, at least in the Eastern States? It is a thing of shreds and patches, without organization or means with which to fight an arduous campaign. It is for this reason that many respectable Democrats wink at the big and little Bosses, in the hope that when the party recovers its power it will be able to shake off all its incumbrances. Of course that would turn out to be a delusion; but then Democrats always hug their delusions as if they were realities. The fact is, the Republicans would win in 1872 by the infatuation of their opponents, if by nothing else. We hope, however, to see them adopt a more decided course. We trust they will take up the question of purity against corruption; and "peg away" at it as they did at the slavery question. If they do that, the Democrats may be safely trusted to ruin their party by their own follies, and the Republicans will occupy a stronger position than ever.

Mob Law in Pennsylvania.

We keep wondering at the spectacle of one of the world's greatest capitals given up to the unbridled license of a rabble, when at our very doors we see the law defied by a handful of trades-union rioters. The Tartar that is said to underlie the Russian, appears to have a counterpart in the tiger that the scratch of opposition reveals under the lower type of artisans on strike. The average trades-unionist can understand the right of his employer to resist his demands by every means at his disposal; he can even tolerate public censure and a popular determination to aid in thwarting him; but he can neither tolerate nor understand a difference of opinion in his own class, upon what he has concluded to be the true interests of his special trade. It is the nature of all strikers to assume the form and the laws of organized warfare. It is tacitly assumed that every workman must fight on the side of his discontented fellows, no matter what his views of the quarrel may be. It is equally taken for granted that any failure to comply with this rule is equivalent to treachery and desertion in time of war, and equally deserves the punishment of death. Sheffield, Sereing, Mulhouse and Manchester have, during the last few years, furnished abundant evidence of this fact, and now the mining district of Scranton Valley is, practically, in a state of siege because certain workmen have chosen to follow the dictates of their own judgment instead of submitting to the decision of a body which, by a strange perversion of terms, is known as the Workmen's Benevolent Association.

The riots which culminated yesterday morning in armed insurrection and murder began on Wednesday evening. Two Germans, who had resumed work in defiance of the Association, were the object of a night attack upon the house where they were supposed to reside. After the dwelling had been riddled with stones it was found that the attack had been misdirected. Gaining confidence, apparently, from the immunity which attended this and other minor outrages, a howling crowd of men and boys proceeded on Thursday afternoon to the mouth of one of the mines where men had resumed work, and endeavored to prevent, by force, their passage homeward. A seasonable use of fire-arms, on the part of the men attacked, proved sufficient to avert serious consequences on this occasion. As the local authorities had, with incomprehensible fatuity, contented themselves with sending a single policeman to endeavor to dissuade this parcel of ruffians from attempting any violence, they appear to have been considerably reinforced in the evening, and to have employed their opportunity in destroying railroad tracks, tearing down coal works, and blowing up the accessible portions of mine slopes. The rioters had now become too strong for the local authorities, and having, yesterday morning, formed themselves into two bands of about five hundred men each, they proceeded to do very much as they pleased. The scene of the unsuccessful demonstration of Thursday was again visited, and, profiting by experience, the attacking force was, this time, well provided with fire-arms. The miners, returning in the morning to their work, found their passage barred by an angry and armed mob, and, having shown some disposition to force their way through it, three of their number were shot dead, and several others fatally wounded with stones. The Irish-American dog, which might have been spared this latest degradation, has been unfurled to make this bloody business appear less like the simple murder that it is, and the arms of two militia companies have been employed to outrage the law and order they were furnished to maintain.

Not the least melancholy feature of these occurrences is the apathy with which the well-disposed portion of the community appear to have regarded them. It was, of course, primarily the duty of the Mayor to check the disturbances at the outset. He can hardly be said to have failed in this, because there is no evidence that he ever seriously attempted it. The embassy of a solitary policeman, the reading of the Riot act and the telegraphing for troops, sum up all the evidence we have, so far, of the repressive powers of the Mayor of Scranton. It next devolved upon the officials of the Working Men's Benevolent Association to come forward and not only disavow all complicity with the rioters, but in default of their summons to desist proving abortive, to form a counter organization in the interests of law and order. They have, as yet, done neither of these things, and must consequently share the odium and the responsibility of acts perpetrated by a section of their own members.

Gov. GRAEY'S proclamation appears with a promptitude and effect which, under the circumstances, were urgently required. The troops, whose coming it announced, are already posted at the mines to defend the right of laborers and miners to work "when they please, for whom they please, and at such wages as they please." The Governor has gone further, and shown his impartiality by condemning the railroad and transportation companies who have imposed rates of freight "intended to be, and which are, substantially prohibitory." In the same terms as he condemns riotous assemblage and illegal interference with the rights of others. Against the outrage of the miners the Governor invokes the military power, and against the abuse of corporate rights and privileges by the Companies, he has recourse to the civil power of the State. Impartial justice meted out to both ought to form a pretty effectual remedy for existing disorders.

Wrecking Among Ladies.

A forcible article lately appeared in a well-known London paper, entitled "Drawing-room Alcoholization." The writer pointed out that the use of stimulants was increasing with alarming rapidity in English society, and asserted that this increase was relatively far greater among women than men; and he implied that it was chiefly observable among women of the upper classes. This article became the key-note of animated and wide-spread comment, and the discussion has naturally extended from the popular to the scientific journals. Precisely the same thing was suggested here five or six years ago, and an imputation originating in New-York was carried to London and applied to society there. The reverse process is now seen, and the suggestion of the *Saturday Review* has been adopted by many writers here. The statement has been thought in each case to have originated in the desire to make a "sensation" rather than to promulgate truth; and this suspicion has naturally aroused prejudice and distrust. The public are very properly jealous of those who level broad accusations against society; and the outcry which is almost always raised when severe criticisms are passed by the Press, especially upon feminine weaknesses or errors, is by no means, as a rule, without justification. It is said, however, by medical men that the particular charge in question rests upon a serious basis of fact.

Plainly stated, the matter stands thus: with the increase of luxury, and a coincident increase of strain upon the nervous system, the use of wine and other alcoholic stimulants, by women, has increased in a perilous degree. Ladies habitually take wine with more freedom than was once the custom. Social usage has incautiously tolerated this habit until it has grown dangerous; and bad as it is for men, for woman it is even more critical and destructive. As regards the fact, as we have remarked, the physicians who have written in the chief medical publications of the day acknowledge it. More than this, in some cases—the *Practitioner* is a conspicuous instance—they own that it is in a considerable measure owing to the injudicious advice of the Faculty that the evil habit has been originally formed. "The wear and tear of social life under the high pressure of modern civilization" is the alleged occasion of unfortunate prescriptions of stimulants that too often lead the patient to misery and ruin. We are not, however, to suppose that the apparent increase of drinking among women—or rather the increased recognition of it—is an exact measure of the practice itself. Great additions have been made, of late years, to medical knowledge of the more obscure effects of chronic drinking; and the consequence is that this vice is now constantly detected as the true cause of symptoms that would once have been imputed to "hysteria" and similar disorders. Thus it is that there now occurs a more frequent detection of the habit than formerly, and to this account is to be set a fraction of the supposed increase.

But, granting the general allegation that women, and especially ladies of social position, take too much stimulant, are we to treat the case in an exceptional way? In other words, are we to ask the sex to adopt the principle of total abstinence, reserving the pleasures of moderate or immoderate drinking for the men? Many able and conscientious physiologists deny the propriety of total abstinence. The demand of the body for a nervous stimulant in the daily food is, they urge, philosophically demonstrable in theory, and illustrated by universal experience in practice. Now, admitting this, by what right is half the race to be deprived of that stimulant? The answer is—still assuming the ground of the [illegible] that women by their organization are liable, likely, other things being equal, to fall into the habits of excess, and less likely, manifestly to desist from it; and that, consequently, their use of alcohol should be circumscribed by extreme caution. Madame, we believe, desires much the female nervous system, more especially to a certain great extent, saves females from the effects. It is certain that the physical powers of women unfit her to drink with so much freedom as men. Moral reasons are hardly less strong. The brain of woman, smaller and finer than that of man, is more readily disturbed by exciting causes, while her instincts and perceptions, swifter and keener in a normal state, are more readily perverted. It surely becomes the mothers of families, and ladies in general, to pay a little attention to this delicate subject, and exert their influence on the proper side. Example is powerful, and women who have no fear for their daughters may often wisely inculcate discretion for the sake of their sons. Few men are apt to restrain themselves when they see ladies indulging freely to wine around them. The great expense of the wines now fashionable in society might be suggested as another argument in favor of moderation, although, of course, this consideration becomes insignificant when compared with the more shocking and menacing evils which the abuse of all alcoholic stimulants entails.

Two Smart Business Men.

That feverish haste to get rich which is so marked a feature of American life, gives rise to much ingenious scheming, and helps to develop many odd varieties of business talent. The forger and the counterfeiter are only perverted financiers, often of a great degree of ability. The merchant who persuades the simple-minded countryman to purchase large bales of sawdust, in the tranquil belief that they are so many packages of bogus bank-notes, puts into practice, in a novel sphere, the identical principles which have made many of his more plodding fellow-workers in dry goods or groceries wealthy. The same hunger for sudden affluence that fills the Gold Room with shrieking maniacs, inspires the much more quiet and orderly assemblage around the faro table. The African diamond fields and the Albany Legislature are sought by kindred spirits. Even now there are people all about us caring for piratical treasure. Mr. TWEED has one way of getting quickly rich, Mr. FISK another, both equally effective and equally unique. Examples of this sort might, indeed, be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The gentlemen who rob our banks and the gentlemen who build our Court-houses are animated by a common motive, the desire to obtain wealth without labor. They might almost change places without material disturbance in the order of society. It is only a trifling difference of mental constitution that inclines the first to burglary and the second to politics.

Nevertheless, there occasionally turn up rascals who exhibit, in a small way, an originality of conception that would do no discredit to so versatile and eccentric a financier as Mr. FISK himself. Such freaks of ingenuity a Broadway clothing-house lately discovered in two of its porters. For some time the firm had noticed that their stock was fast diminishing without any corresponding increase of receipts. The mystery was referred to the detectives, who, by a display of unaccountable sagacity, brought to light a charming business operation by the porters. These enterprising young traders,—they are only eighteen and twenty-two respectively,—had long been in the habit of selling their employers' goods and pocketing the proceeds. As they were usually in sole charge of the store for two or three hours every morning, it will be seen that their opportunities were ample for doing a thriving trade. This, of itself, was a very creditable idea, though, perhaps, a little too obvious to merit the highest praise. It is, however, commonplace compared with the scheme which afterward superseded it, and which seems to indicate for these young men a promising future. This was no less than to start a store of their own with the property of their employers, which they actually did, setting up their branch establishment in Chicago, with two partners to manage it, while they themselves attended to forwarding the supplies. Their plan was comprehensive and far-reaching, and included an eventual hair-store in Brooklyn for one of the speculative porters, to be supported like the other by the involuntary contributions of their unlucky Broadway principals. The scheme was admirable in design, but as often happens in this deceitful world, it failed through the treachery of their instruments. The Chicago partners proved recreant to their trust, sold out the stock, amounting to about $20,000, and decamped with the money, so that to quote the pathetic language of one of the defrauded merchants, they were compelled to return to their primitive plan of selling in the morning "in order to get square." And by close attention to business they had so nearly got square that one of them, when arrested, was found to have in his possession a handsome gold watch and chain, a diamond, a ring, and about fifty dollars in cash. This, for a porter, it must be admitted was doing rather well. The other confessed that "he always had plenty of pocket money outside of his wages, and if he had been paid his fair share of the profits, would have had money enough to start himself in a good business." Let us hope that if that desirable event ever comes to pass he may be blessed with less able partners.

We trust, however, that neither he nor his worthy colleague will confine their abilities to the narrow scope of what they might consider a good business. Rather let us see them translated at once to some worthier and wider sphere of action, where their peculiar abilities may have full play. If the place of City Auditor is still vacant, how could it be better filled than by one—while the other might be at once elected a Director of Erie. We are sure that the [illegible] would only be made the occasion [illegible] Tweed and Fisk to grumble by its [illegible] audacity.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and many other papers express great satisfaction with the meeting held on Thursday at the Cooper Institute. They regard it as a sign that better days are approaching for the people of this City. The gentlemen who took part in that meeting will probably be able to survive the withering sarcasms of the Democratic sheets. Everybody who takes part in the present struggle for popular rights, as opposed to despotism under a "Boss," must expect to encounter some abuse—but the sympathies of the better class of the community will be with him. The calumnies of venal newspapers will not hurt him much more than Pluto water hurts a duck.

The National troops seem determined to attack the insurgent Parisians in the strong-hold of their power at Montmartre. All the fighting reported during Thursday and yesterday occurred at points which converge upon the northern suburb. After the experience of their first sortie, the Communists appear to have resolved to remain on the defensive, and are, behind the fortifications of Paris, unquestionably capable of giving the Government a considerable amount of trouble. The real marvel of the situation is, that the well-disposed majority inside of Paris do not manage to give the Socialists occupation enough to render the entrance of the Versailles troops a matter of comparative ease.

Violent as have been the late personal altercations in Congress, last night's scene in the Legislature throws them completely in the shade. The rôle of an honest and independent Democrat at Albany appears to be becoming as hazardous as it is difficult. The Assemblyman from Clinton has been marked for attacks and annoyance since he showed by his attitude on the Viaduct bill, and his masterly summary of the charges against Erie, that he owed a higher fealty to personal honor than to Tammany. Whatever were the preliminaries of the scandalous attacks made upon Mr. WEED last night by the representative from the Sixteenth Assembly District of this City, it is clear that his assailant needed very little provocation to outrage legislative decency and the ordinary restraints of gentlemen in the way he did. The heat of the weather is already producing curious effects.

When the natives of India begin to express their thoughts in English, they display a wonderful aptitude for fine writing. The length of their sentences, and the convexity of the morning they send to correct, would render them almost eligible for leading positions on the New-York *World*. Among the best specimens of this instructive style which we have lately seen is one recently quoted in the *Pall Mall Gazette* from the *Indian Daily News*—an English paper. A native correspondent writes to describe the effects of an earthquake which visited Bengal last month, and he does it in the following "graphic" manner:

"Just at 5 A. M. this morning before I got out of my bed suddenly it was felt that my breast and whole body became unable at first about at which I was awaked and considered myself any sickness would have effected over me which made me sunk restless. I was sleeping at second-storied room which began to shake, but upon doubt that noise comes out like rusting machine was occurred by jumping of the corner to the other immediately after weak noise, a second shock was felt with such violence that door was shut—began to push as I was alarmed to call out my servant for assistance if anybody come to rob me, then asked, who are you? no answer was received then, it was ascertained that it was a merely earthquake, which brought in my recollection on the newspapers from different countries by earthquake the several high and small buildings are thrown down which strikes my heart so much that I instantly came out of my bed room to a open terrace, that I may save myself from falling under the building, then at first one blowed his mouth, the many other people were heard, the upward shaking was perceived, more than an hour to be lasted."

The "Industrial Exhibition" was to have been made a regular Tammany Ring job in real estate and City plunder, far up town, with a nominal capital of two million dollars. The material aid was to have been voted by the Legislature through the City Treasury. That is, the City was to be authorized to subscribe a million or two in its always unearned seven per cent. bonds of the Controller. But we hear that this nice little arrangement is well nigh broken up. After our appeal the other day of $20,000,000 already out out as an addition to the budget and debt of 1871, our Ring masters now at Albany hesitated to add this to the other enormous and shameful scandals of the session. They pretended to be afraid of the effect, not upon the City and county credit, about which they really care nothing, but upon the nerves of the managers of the savings banks and life insurance companies, who have hitherto been relied upon to make "permanent investments" of the savings of the people in the easily-fabricated paper of this precious set of rascals. If the "Industrial Exhibition" is not already a dead cock in the pit, it seems probable it will have to wait a season until the public alarm and growing indignation about the absurd credits and overstrained "promises to pay" of the City and county are quieted. But meanwhile, who is to father the notable speculation in up-town real estate, designed for this crystal palace in embryo, and which of the savings banks or life insurance offices in the Ring service is to cash the bonds and mortgages thereon at fancy valuations, if they have not already done so?

A few days since a law passed the Senate virtually abolishing the Registry law of the City of New-York. The law was so amended as to make it good for nothing so far as regards the prevention of fraud. The amendments are a direct violation of the pledged word of "Boss" TWEED, but what is that to a man of his stamp? The registry having been abolished, we are treated to the second measure for nullifying the Election law of Congress. The "Boss" was unwilling to adopt Senator HAMMERSLEY'S bill, and change the day of election—which would have amounted to a confession of fraud. So, after much scheming, he has contrived a measure after his own heart. Separate boxes are to be provided for ballots for Representatives in Congress, Senate and Assembly. There was little need of including the Senate and Assembly in the bill, because the separation of the Representative in Congress from the State ticket effects the whole purpose. The fraudulent voter can cast his ballot for State officers, Senator, and member of Assembly and escape the law of Congress. By tactics like these the Democrats expect to win the good opinion of the country.

The Montgomery *Mail* charges the TIMES with being an "incendiary sheet," because it republishes a perfectly fair abstract of articles which appear in Southern journals. It also lavishes praise on JEFFERSON DAVIS, because "in the darkest hours of our history his patriotism was conspicuous among the illustrious Southern men, living and dead, who suffered, fought and bled for their fatherland." We have heard, before from more than one Southern source, that the mismanagement of this "patriot" hastened the fall of the Confederacy, and aided the plans of Gen. GRANT. How is that? The Daily Republican, of Savannah, Ga., follows the *Mail* in defence of DAVIS and State rights. It remarks: "We can only say to our New-York contemporary (as TIMES) that it by State sovereignty we are to understand as meaning the free exercise by the States of the rights reserved to themselves, whether as to the Government in the written compact of union, and a rigid limitation of the Federal Government to those powers that are expressly delegated in the same instrument, then not only Jeff. DAVIS, but every honest freeman in the South is a "traitor" by the standard now set up by the TIMES and its party." The *Republican* mistakes the issue. State sovereignty, as understood at the South, and upheld by Jeff. DAVIS, means the right to secede, and the right to destroy the Republic. A war costing hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of money decided that the right of secession was not one of the reserved rights under the Constitution. It is the otherness to the "lost cause" which will have to be overcome by protest against, and it is time that the Southern journals will make a note of the fact.

WASHINGTON.

The Shellabarger Bill in the Senate—Composition of the Southern Outrage Investigating Committee—Mr. Morrill's Speech Against the San Domingo Scheme—Senator Wilson Speaks Some of the New-York Appointments Over-board.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Shellabarger Bill came into the Senate to-day just as Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was beginning his speech on San Domingo. Mr. EDMUNDS moved that it be read the first and second times, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Democrats were instantly aroused. CASSERLY wanted to know what he could do about it, and was informed by the Vice-President that he could object to its being read more than once to-day. He was uncertain whether to object or not, but DAVIS was more fixed in his mind about it, and promptly made the objection; he stated, however, that he would withdraw, provided it was understood that the Committee should not report it back till Monday. But when informed that if it was reported back to-morrow, and that an objection would carry its consideration over till Monday, and unanimously by Mr. THURMAN saying he didn't care when it was referred nor when it was reported back, DAVIS became silent, and Mr. EDMUNDS' motion was agreed to. The Judiciary Committee will consider it to-morrow. It is not understood whether they will amend it or not, but it is certain that it will not come before the Senate for discussion till Monday.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

The amendment of the House to the resolution for a joint committee of investigation into the condition of the South was agreed to by the Senate to-day. The Democrats who steadily voted for the resolution, thinking they were helping to divide the Republican Party and prevent further action relative to the Kuklux at this session, having found their little game a failure, withdrew their support to the investigation, and voted against the House amendment, which in itself they desired if the resolution were to pass. So the Republican Party must bear the responsibility alone, both of the investigation and its result. The Committee consists of twenty-one members, seven from the Senate and fourteen from the House. The Vice-President appointed from the Senate the same Senators who had composed the select Committee which made the investigation so far as it went last session, but there may be some changes on account of the wish of one or two to be excused. Senator CHANDLER for one.

MR. MORRILL'S SPEECH AGAINST SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, read in the Senate to-day his speech against the annexation of San Domingo. Only a very few persons were in the galleries, on account of the announcement in advance that it would make no attack on the President. The speech was characteristic of Mr. MORRILL, and was moderate in spirit and well considered. He expressed his confidence to begin with in the integrity of the President's intentions, which he thought would bear the scrutiny of the final Judge of all men. He set aside the entire report of the Commission as valueless. His speech was in favor of San Domingo upon "science," as college boys say, from many volumes of travels and old Hebrews borrowed out of the Congressional library, where he confessed, was scattered for a better report than the Commissioners had or could prepare. He made some statements so clearly based on mistaken information that a feeling of distrust is created as to the whole. But the people of the country can judge between the report and his speech. He followed SUMNER to the city against annexing territory to the South, but looked for the annexation of Canada during GRANT'S second term. Mr. SUMNER, who has not thought the Kuklux matters worth his attention since the failure of the supplemental Civil Rights bill, left his seat and came down next to MORRILL and paid the closest attention. The speech was over three hours' long, and whatever else may be said of it it deserves praise for keeping at all times within the very narrowest limits of legitimate discussion and opposition, and with good reason, for Mr. MORRILL is not one of the "disappointed men."

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate in the Senate to-morrow will be on the resolution to admit BLODGETT and GOSTKOWSKI, subject to future contest, and Mr. HILL has the floor. The Committee on Elections has made no progress in the case of YERGER and ARNOLT, of North Carolina, and no end is likely to be reached this session.

SENATOR WILSON AGAINST SOME NEW-YORK APPOINTEES.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, thinks some of the President's appointments for New-York, even though they are unexceptionable Republicans, should not be confirmed. Mr. WILSON'S opinion is a valuable one, because he is an old and faithful Republican.

SPEEDY RECOVERY OF GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, is slowly but surely recovering from the effect of a very severe surgical operation recently performed for hernia. Dr. BLISS, his attending surgeon, states that his entire recovery from a long standing affliction is now a matter of certainty.

PERSONAL.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH has arrived in the city. It is his first visit for a number of years.

SERENADE TO SENATOR MORTON.

A grand serenade, under the auspices of the Indiana State Republican Association, who have the co-operation of several other State associations, will be tendered to Senator MORTON at the National Hotel to-morrow night. The music will be by the Marine Band, and the President and Cabinet will be present.

Mr. Sothworth's Report on the Presidency.

The statement in the Washington correspondence of the TIMES, on Thursday morning, that Moses H. GRINNELL, Naval Officer, had written a letter to the President, protesting against his removal, and calling the attention of the President to the donations which he (Mr. GRINNELL) had made from time to time, is incorrect. Mr. GRINNELL wrote a respectful letter to the President, in which he simply referred to the fact that the duties of his office had always been discharged with satisfaction to the Treasury Department, and that no intimation had ever been given that his place was wanted. In conclusion, he expressed his regret that the President had seen fit to make the removal in so summary a manner. The only allusion made in the letter to money was Mr. GRINNELL'S reference to the fact that only a few days ago he had subscribed $1,000 toward the expenses of the Connecticut election.

Pacific Which "Seems a Novel"—A Word to the Wise.

An attempt is about being made to place upon the market a large issue of bonds for another railway in Canada. Hitherto John Bull has been favored with being allowed to subscribe for all the good things in Canada, including the Grand Trunk and its little capital of $80,000,000, which does not return a dollar in the way of dividends. But it appears Wall-street is to be allowed a chance in this new scheme, which bears the name of the Canada Southern Railroad, and is intended to run between Fort Erie opposite Buffalo and Detroit, [illegible] miles, with a branch [illegible] to St. Clair.

Between Detroit and Buffalo there are already in operation through Canada two lines of railway, neither of which is worked up to its capacity, and only one of them pays any dividend, and that—the Great Western—only an average of four per cent. per annum.

But independent of this new project, the Great Western Company, some months ago, raised money to build and are busily constructing a road from Buffalo westward, which line will be just alongside of the proposed Canada Southern. In fact, the trains on the two lines would actually be in sight of each other all the way from Detroit to Buffalo.

It will therefore be understood that this proposed line will make a fourth parallel line across Canada, two of the lines belonging to the Great Western, and one to the Grand Trunk, which Company is now at work altering its grade from five feet six inches to conform to the American gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches. The Great Western lines are already four feet eight and one-half inches.

On the main line of the [illegible] miles of the proposed Canada Southern there is only one town of 1,000 inhabitants, and that is St. Thomas, containing 1,800. On the branch line of sixty-seven miles, from St. Thomas to St. Clair, it does not pass through a village of 200 inhabitants.

From this any one will perceive there is a miserably small local business, and with the Great Western Company's Glencoe and Buffalo Air Line running within a stone's throw from the proposed Southern, even this small local business must be divided.

It is quite true that the Great Western now earns nearly half its entire receipts from local traffic, but this is accounted for by the fact that the main line of the Great Western and its branches runs through every large city and town in Upper Canada, viz.: St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto, Paris, Brantford, Woodstock, Ingersoll, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Galt and Guelph, where it connects with the great agricultural counties of Wellington, Grey and Bruce.

Now the proposed Canada Southern will not come near any of these places, and will simply have to depend upon the through traffic for existence.

How will it stand for this?

The Great Western, by its air line, will have a line exactly the same length, on exactly the same grade, being close alongside; therefore, as to cheapness, can do the traffic on exactly the same terms. But further than this what connections has this proposed line? We may positively say none, East or West, which we will explain.

The *Lake Shore and Michigan Southern* will never part with its through traffic at Detroit, Toledo or Adrian, while it can use its own line all the way between Chicago and Buffalo.

The *Detroit and Milwaukee* is owned by the Great Western, therefore it can make no through arrangements with that line.

The *Michigan Central* has recently made a binding alliance with the Great Western for a long period of years, under which the two companies are about jointly guaranteeing the necessary capital to construct the great tunnel under the Detroit River to connect their two lines, instead of using their car ferry-boat.

So much for connections at Detroit. Now take the connection of the branch at the small hamlet of St. Clair. What connection can they have there? Nothing except the visionary Michigan Midland, of which not a yard is built but which has already been, we may say, amalgamated to death.

With no connections at the West, let us turn to the East:

The New-York Central and the Erie connect with the Great Western at Suspension Bridge and with the new air line of the Great Western and the Grand Trunk Railway at Buffalo.

Then the New-York Central have their family connection, the Lake Shore. The Erie also have their Atlantic and Great Western at Salamanca.

Will either of these great lines run the risk of breaking up the harmonious relations existing to aid the new Canada Southern? Certainly not. For it is well known their present connections can give them all the business they can carry by the celebrated Blue, Milwaukee and Red Lines.

The Oswego Midland is not within 150 miles of Buffalo, therefore it cannot help the proposed new Canada line; for it would have to build its Buffalo branch, for 150 miles, alongside the New-York Central, and who would lend them money for that?

Therefore, with a very small local business, for all of which it would have to compete with the Great Western, and a through business at the miserably low rates at which such business is now carried, (last year, we believe, less than a cent per ton a mile all round,) what chance could such a line have to earn dividends?

It would be a very nice thing to build a line and get the public to take it at double its cost, but Wall-street knows better than to touch such a scheme in a foreign country, alongside three existing railways, owned entirely by the British, who would be very glad to see their money back again.

Moral—Do not bury your money in new railway bonds, in a foreign territory, just yet, but wait till the Britishers realize from their investments in their three roads, two of which are the same length as this proposed line, 229 miles, and run parallel, all the way, to this Canada Southern.—*Chicago Railway Review.*

Rufus Hatch's Circular, No. 5.

FRAUDS IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT, AND THEIR REMEDIES.

Railroads are vested with the right to take private property for public use. This prerogative of Government is granted them in consideration of their public utility, but, as now conducted, they rarely fulfill their beneficent purpose. Labor and skill have removed the obstacles in the way of cheap and easy transit, and yet the farmer gets no profit on his products, nor the merchant or manufacturer on his wares.

In Circulars Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, I have endeavored to show where the fault lies.

It will be seen by the following table, condensed from these Circulars, that, of the four trunk railroads connecting this City with the Far West,

The New-York Central and Hudson has increased its stock by watering	$57,[illegible]
The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has increased its stock by watering	[illegible]
The Chicago and North-western has increased its stock by watering	[illegible]
And its managers have made by profits on construction	12,447,[illegible]
And by profits on land grants	12,[illegible]
The Milwaukee and St. Paul has increased its stock by waterings	4,780,347
Profits land grants	11,105,842
Total	$135,125,[illegible]

Here is *one hundred and thirty-five millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in excess of the actual cost* of these roads—enough, expended without waste, to build and equip a first-class double-track road—steel rails and iron bridges—from New-York to Omaha, and with a line to St. Paul.

The lines I have mentioned in this series of circulars pass through the wealthiest and most productive sections of this country, from the sea-board to Omaha and St. Paul. All who use them are robbed by the few who own and control them. Nor does the evil stop here. If Commodore VANDERBILT and his imitators can *double* the capital of their respective roads, they can *treble* and *quadruple* it; in fact, there is no limit which they may not pass. Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, may well ask, "Is the created greater than its creator?" Can private property be seized on the plea of public good, and then, when the benefits promised are about to be realized, shall the purposes for which these roads are supposed to be built and run be totally ignored? Are these railways, chartered by the States, under the belief that the people are to be gainers, and the commerce and wealth of the whole country largely and rapidly increased by their construction and operation, to be appropriated by a few rich, shrewd and unprincipled men, and used merely as a means of enriching themselves? Shall the desire of the Vanderbilts to be worth $100,000,000 enable them to ride rough-shod over the interests of the community at large, and treat with ruffianly contempt the just demands of those to whose heretofore quiet submission, under the infliction of a great wrong, they owe their ill-gotten gains?

The time has come when these questions must be answered. Low rates of transportation are now a necessity to all classes of the people, and they must be had. Very little Wheat is grown within 500 miles of tide-water. The great fields for this staple are constantly moving West, and will soon be 1,500 miles inland. Corn is not raised for export within 1,000 miles of New-York.

The great arteries of commerce [illegible] no longer be permitted to remain under the control of despots, whose will is law, whose charges have no reference to cost, whose [illegible] purpose is to get all they can, and who pay themselves an income on property which has cost them nothing, with the money filched from those who labor honestly for their bread.

How can the great necessaries of life be transported from the seats of production to the markets, and still leave a fair margin for profit to the producer? The solving of this problem means, for the East, cheap food; for the interior, a reasonable profit to labor; and for the whole country, the turning to their proper account of its illimitable resources.

The foreign markets, as well as our own, are to be considered. The prices of breadstuffs in New-York are regulated by those in London. The competitors of the Iowa and Minnesota farmers are the wheat-growers of Hungary and Russia. The railroads of the two countries named have, within a few years, opened up immense grain-growing districts, as productive as our own and much more favorably situated in reference to the foreign markets.

We have nearly lost the monopoly once possessed in our railways, in the construction of which we were far in advance of all other agricultural nations. It is only to be regained by a reduction of the cost of transportation to a point which will enable us, as formerly, to undersell our rivals, and still have a fair margin left us for profit.

This matter of freight charges would regulate itself but for the "Vanderbilt System" referred to. There can be no reform while men of such unlimited rapacity, men so lost to what is regarded as fair and honest dealing between man and man, men who never *build* railroads to get a fair return of their outlay, but buy them to use as a means of oppression and extortion, control our great avenues of trade. *If it is determined that Mr. Vanderbilt, his family and a few chosen friends, are to have four millions annually out of the people of this State, without any equivalent, by all means let a law be passed to that effect, that the burden may be borne equally and the local interests along the line of the road not be made to suffer exclusively from this unjust exaction.* The improvements made in the means of locomotion are daily and hourly lessening the running expenses of our railroads, but this saving is represented by [illegible], not a reduction in the cost of transportation.

The tonnage moved last year equaled one hundred and fifty million tons. In 1851 it did not exceed five million tons. This vast increase is the creation of our railways within the past twenty years. The quantity moved shows the primary importance of this subject. If a saving could be effected equal to fifty cents per ton, in the movement of this freight, the gain to the whole country would be seventy-five million dollars annually. There were raised in the United States the past year one thousand million bushels of corn, one cent per bushel saved on this quantity would equal ten million dollars; ten cents per bushel would equal one hundred million dollars. If ten cents per bushel could be added to the profits, the production of this staple would double in quantity in a few years—doubling the traffic of the railroads and adding largely to the business and wealth of the country.

How much must the rate be reduced to give this profit of ten cents per bushel on corn grown one thousand miles from New-York? Only about *three mills per ton per mile*, or one-tenth of a mill per bushel per mile! The railroads named could not only reduce their rates on corn three mills per ton per mile, but three times three, and still have abundant margin for profits *upon the honest costs of the road*. It is not necessary to go far for the proof of this. Grain can be shipped by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its connections, from St. Louis to Baltimore, eighteen to twenty cents per bushel cheaper than to New-York from St. Louis, by way of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Central and Hudson Railroads, and the same road carried first-class freight, the past Winter, *fifty cents a hundred pounds cheaper*, from Baltimore to Chicago and St. Louis, than the other two lines charged, from New-York to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road passes for a long distance through and over mountains; its tunnels and grades are numerous, and the latter heavy, and its working expenses necessarily large. It was an object of peculiar aversion during the war, and suffered constantly by the destruction of its track, bridges, rolling stock, &c. Its losses by freshets have been frequent and heavy, and yet it pays an eight per cent. dividend, and shows by its report of 1870 a surplus of $21,[illegible] invested in the various branch and connecting roads, and the great improvements which it has been continuously constructing on the main line. So much for good and honest management.

The exorbitant charges on the principal trunk lines, running from this City West, are daily and hourly driving trade from Manhattan Island, and building up the neighboring markets of the sea-board. It is not only the produce flowing from the interior to the sea that is thus being diverted, but the New-York sugar and other manufacturers find themselves unable to compete with those of Boston, Baltimore, Portland and other places, because the latter are, by their facilities for cheaper transportation West, enabled to undersell them.

These railroad frauds and swindles are not exclusively confined to the old roads, but there are series of new lines, started by the merest financial adventurers who build the roads, rob them of their land grants, (where they receive any,) mortgage them to the extent of twice their cost, and then issue, in addition to this, stock equal in many instances to the amount of the bonds. In circular No. 6 I propose to give a list of these new securities, and of those who offer them for sale, and, by their flaming advertisements, try to entrap the public into buying them.

The remedy for such wrongs and abuses as these lies in legislative action. What do managers living in New-York care about the prices that the people pay for the transportation of their products? Nothing, except to get the highest rates. They are absentees and have no interests to be appealed to, nor can they be reached on any ground of public consideration. But the States that gave these corporations their existence can regulate and control their action.

In the words of a petition now being extensively circulated and signed in this State, railroads are public highways, constructed for public use, and the public are entitled to all the benefits resulting therefrom, beyond the adequate compensation due their constructors and operators. Upon this plea were their charters asked for, for this purpose were they authorized, and sound policy will permit no departure from this principle. It certainly will not do to let railroad corporations, singly or in combination, usurp the legitimate functions of Government or unjustly oppress the people.

An organized effort to correct these abuses is demanded.

The people should therefore ask their Legislatures to pass laws to regulate the rates of fare and transportation on every railroad operated by them within the limits of their respective States and make the same as near uniform as may be, and so that the amount collected shall in no instance be more than sufficient to pay an annual dividend of eight per cent. on the actual cost of construction and equipment, after paying operating expenses and reserving sufficient to keep the road, depots, bridges and rolling stock in perfect order, and providing that all in excess of this shall go into the Treasury of the State, for the use and benefit thereof.

Also to pass a law authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to supervise the operations of these roads, to see that they are made safe, and that the laws in regard to them are complied with.

Also that no railroad company or corporation shall hold or possess any property in real estate save as an easement for public use.

Also, prohibiting under severe penalties, any officer or employe of such roads from being pecuniarily interested in any business done upon the road wherewith they are connected as officer or employe, save and except where the proceeds of such business goes into the treasury of said road for the mutual benefit of all the stockholders. And to enact such other laws as will cure the evils complained of.

In the matter of through freight, the Federal Government could, and should, interfere, in virtue of the power it possesses to regulate the commerce between the States.

Such action would at once bring the managers of roads to their senses. Instead of spending their whole time in New-York, manipulating the market and maturing schemes for bogus issues of stocks, they would be found, where they should always be, upon the lines of their respective roads, making their dividends out of savings, out of good management and economies introduced, and of which they themselves would set the example.

The people's representatives cannot refuse to grant protection against this usurpation by individuals of a power to tax and oppress the public for private gain, which even the Federal and State Governments would not dare exercise. *We are told by one of our most prominent and widely-known public speakers that we have no Legislatures; that our legislators are bought and sold by the railway corporations as mutton is bought and sold in the market, and that the time will soon come when the controllers of the great line which spans this continent, connecting New-York and San Francisco, will have acquired such wealth and influence that Congress will sit merely as a committee to register their decrees.*

If the present State Legislatures refuse to grant the relief required and demanded by their constituents, men can and must be found whose support of the interests they are chosen to protect cannot be "bought off."

The people of the whole country are the sufferers from this infamous monopoly; they have the remedy in their own hands, and should apply it at once.

At DUNLAP's new hat-store, at No. 174 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, boys' and youths' Hats, new styles.—*Advertisement.*

Buy your Hats from BURKE, the HATTER, No. 128 Fulton-st. Spring styles ready, at POPULAR PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

EASTER HATS for gentlemen at DUNLAP & Co.'s, No. 174 Fifth-avenue, and No. 560 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 17 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Our Sunday edition of [illegible] will be replete with interesting and readable articles.

Among several sketches specially prepared for this issue will be found graphic details of an INTERVIEW WITH THE JAPANESE TROUPE at present performing in New-York. The unreserved and artless conversation of our Eastern visitors, together with their first impressions of our American civilization and their accounts of their life at home, furnish matter which is at once instructive and amusing.

LOOKING FOR A HOUSE, or the tribulations of a dwelling hunter, will form the subject of another paper. Many details will be given regarding the delusive hopes raised by "desirable locations," and "attractive suburban cottages," forming a highly diverting addition to the literature of the letting season.

Another paper will be given on THE DRESS OF OUR AMERICAN WOMEN, containing many useful hints for really artistic and becoming costume, and calling attention to the [illegible] of face, figure and age, which no lady who aspires to dress well can safely neglect.

EASTER IN INDIA, with its semi-pagan native observances, will be briefly and graphically sketched, and sundry little known details given of early Christian settlements in the East.

We shall endeavor to find room for one or two interesting letters from correspondents, which have lately been received.

The department of CURRENT LITERATURE will contain, as usual, a well-selected story, and numerous extracts from the freshest books and periodicals.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will be found original and varied; the weekly summary of Dramatic Intelligence will completely cover the latest annals of the native and foreign stage, and the Art Criticisms will include interesting notices of the newest products of our local studios.

The special department allotted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be as comprehensive and readable as heretofore.

The space devoted to miscellaneous reading matter does not impair the fullness of the latest news by mail and telegraph and the variety of the local reports contained in our Sunday edition.

As a family newspaper, the character of this paper is too well established to require any iteration of the fact that all objectionable features are rigorously excluded both from its advertising and literary columns.

As a medium for advertisers, it will be found one of the most valuable and effective that any journal can afford. It circulates among the best classes of the community, and is, perhaps, more thoroughly and carefully perused than any similar publication. To insure proper classification, advertisers should send in their notices before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Drawing of the Depository of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Co-operative Distribution Association.—The wheel having been examined by a committee appointed for that purpose, and found to contain every prize on the list. The sale of tickets and distribution of prizes will begin Monday, April 10, at 9 A. M. For full particulars in reference to the reopening, see Sunday papers. Depository and show-rooms No. [illegible] Broadway, next door to Helmbold's drug-store. The sale of tickets will take place daily on the spot, until the entire amount of tickets are sold and prizes distributed. Each purchaser of tickets will be allowed to do their own drawing from the wheel. Tickets, $1 each, including the concert at Steinway Hall, April 14.

The Mother's Remedy for all Diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Royal Havana Lottery.—EXTRAORDINARY.—In drawing of April 22 the capital prize will be $500,000, 16,000 tickets; full amount drawn, $480,000 gold. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for doubloons, all kinds of gold and silver, Spanish Bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Patents—How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Design Patents, Trade-mark Patents, Assignments, &c. Instructions free. MUNN & CO., 37 Park-row, N.Y., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, 24 years' experience; publishers *Scientific American.*

A thousand Ladies will be named at the office, who are using E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, and declare that it removes all care and anxiety about burglary. Ten years practical experience and never broken through.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Window Shades of Best Scotch Holland, with patent Self-acting Fixtures.
At KELTY'S, Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

Wall-street Outdone—Something more valuable than Gold. BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT. Inquire about it. All druggists have it.

Furniture.—The newest styles of first-class furniture, and the latest importations of curtains and furniture coverings.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Broadway, near 4th-st.

Cornices and Mirrors.—Over one hundred samples of Cornices may be seen at KELTY'S, Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor-place.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms. Orders of Dancing—original designs.

Spring Suits and Overcoats in great variety at COLFAX & OVERTON'S, Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

Phrenological Examination at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

MARRIED.

HINDHAUGH—RATHBUN.—On Wednesday, April 5, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, WM. HINDHAUGH, JR., to ANNIE L., daughter of E. B. Rathbun, Esq.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Friday morning, April 7, at the residence of her mother, No. 415 West 21st-st., LILLIE C. BARKER, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Mary E. and the late Henry R. Barker.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

COLEMAN.—On Friday, April 7, EMELINE ANGEVINE, wife of Robt. B. Coleman.

Funeral services on Sunday, April 9, at 3½ P. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DYCKMAN.—On Wednesday, April 5, BETSEY ANN, wife of William N. Dyckman, and daughter of the late John Honeywell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, from her late residence, No. 264 West 23d-st., at 10 o'clock.

GARNETT.—On Thursday, April 6, JULIAN DE COURCY GARNETT, son of John J., and Julia de Courcy Garnett, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 264 West 22d-st., on Easter Sunday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, April 7, EDWARD A. JACKSON, son of the late George H. and Helen M. Jackson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson, No. 125 Willow-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

LAPPIN.—On Friday, April 7, of consumption, HARRIET C., wife of Samuel T. Lappin.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pyramid Lodge, No. 490 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 223 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, April 9, at 4 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Westchester County, N. Y.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, April 6, after a severe illness, SARAH J. LAWRENCE, aged [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her residence, No. [illegible] East 30th-st.

McCORMACK.—On Thursday evening, April 6, THOMAS A., only son of Joseph E. and Eliza J. McCormack, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 112 East 31st-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock.

MORRELL.—On Thursday, April 6, EVELINA LOUISA ("Little Lulu,") MORRELL, only daughter of T. H. Morrell, aged 4 years, 11 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 208 7th-av., near 22d-st.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, April 6, MARGARET NICHOLS, in the 88th year of her age, widow of the late Samuel Nichols, Esq.

Relatives and acquaintances, and those of her sons, William H. and Edwin Nichols, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 337 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ORTLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 7th inst., DORATHY E. ORTLEY, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hoogland, No. 426 Pacific-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHAPPS.—On Thursday, April 6, in Brooklyn, E. D., Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHAPPS, mother of Dr. E. H. Schapps.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the [illegible] Church, South 5th, near [illegible], on Saturday, April [illegible].

SUDLOW.—On Friday, April 7, JOHN W. SUDLOW, son of the late John Sudlow, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his mother, No. [illegible], on Monday, April 10, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 7, of scarlet fever, JOHN LODEWICK, son of James and Mary L. Seymour, of Auburn, N. Y., aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, John M. Lodewick, and his uncle, A. G. Strout, are invited to attend the funeral from No. 297 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 9, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

SUYDAM.—On Friday morning, the 7th instant, after a short illness, RICHARD L., eldest son of the late Lambert Suydam, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 158 Waverly-place, on Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SCOTT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, April 5, KATE S. SCOTT, daughter of Rebecca T. and the late William Scott.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, William P. Humbert, corner Central-av. and 6th-st., Plainfield, on Saturday, at 10 A. M. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be at South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12:45 P. M. to accommodate relatives and friends. Train for Plainfield leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 8 A. M.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 7, MARY JANE PERKINS, wife of Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 463 Henry-st., (old No. 239,) on Monday, 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT.—On Thursday morning, April 6, J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Saturday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION

Was CHARLES READE'S great story of above name to the editors of the journals of pinchbeck radical morality. Until they had got well into the first chapters of the tale they did not perceive that it was evidently written to order to fit the columns of that great local newspaper, the New-York

SUNDAY MERCURY.

It follows suit exactly in the wake of the SUNDAY MERCURY in its terrific exposures of all the hollow pretense of the "I am holier than thou" school. While a TERRIBLE TEMPTATION deals its battle-ax blows at the white lies of society, it abounds in thrilling scenes of deepest pathos, as well as heart-rending grief, the fearful sybaritism of the British aristocracy is lashed by CHARLES READE with a scorpion-whip, and these "playing-band publishers" will soon learn that they are holding up the mirror that reveals the tainted lives of their special patrons, the shoddy moral aristocracy.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

will publish every syllable of this wonderful story of "A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION" without any excision or suppression. It will give CHARLES READE'S last and greatest work entire, in all its "naked truth," and let the fallen jade wince. Look out for to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY for a full installment of A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION.

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THE ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSITY ALMANAC AND BUSINESS BOOK contains a full description of these celebrated HEALTH RESTORATIVES. Free at the principal Offices and Agencies.

DANGER AHEAD.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustentation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest, though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the BITTERS. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion, complicated with biliousness, and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

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SUCCESS WARRANTS PROGRESSION.
OUR $7 HAT IS A SUCCESS.
We now offer our regular $8 Dress Hat for $7.
THIS IS PROGRESS.
THE TIMES DEMAND IT!
GENTLEMEN EXPECT IT!!
WE WILL DO IT!!!
Retrenchment, economy, activity, and getting back to first principles, is the order of the day.
EXAMINE, COMPARE, BUY.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.
Boys' & Youths' Hats in great variety, moderate prices.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer the finest stock in the City of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS and GAS-FIXTURES, imported and of own manufacture, comprising new and beautiful patterns of the above goods in GLASS, GILT, BRONZE, PORCELAIN and ILLUMINATED COLORS.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by all druggists.

GILLON'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is strongly recommended by medical men for general use, especially during the Spring and Summer months, as agreeable, cooling and corrective of the blood and skin. Sold by all grocers and druggists.
W. FLEMING & CO., Importers, No. 6 Warren-st., New-York.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES, SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO., proprietors of the Chat. Leoville and Brown Chantenac Clarets. For sale by Grocers and Wine-dealers. SCHULTZE & TAILER, sole agents for the United States, New-York.

DENTISTRY.—GOLD, PLATINA AND Rubber-work of every description; superior gold and platina fillings; extracting under gas; terms low. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 30 28th-st. Call and examine references and styles.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50 cents; quarter, 25 cents—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary. For information address LUTHY & CO., 249 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD-BALLS, solid sleeve-buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

$480,000 GOLD WILL BE drawn in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, April 22. Send for circular. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box 4,264.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE WASTED ANNUALLY BY THOSE WHO BUY COUNTRY PLACES NOT KNOWING HOW TO BEAUTIFY, HOW TO IMPROVE.

TO LOVERS OF THE COUNTRY AND OWNERS OF COUNTRY-SEATS.

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THE ART OF BEAUTIFYING
SUBURBAN HOME GROUNDS
OF SMALL EXTENT,
AND THE BEST MODES OF
LAYING OUT, PLANTING AND KEEPING
DECORATED GROUNDS.
ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARD OF
Two Hundred Plates and Engravings of Plans for Residences and their Grounds, of Trees and Shrubs and Garden Embellishments.
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE
BEAUTIFUL AND HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS
GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES.
By FRANK J. SCOTT.

This elegant work is the only book published on the especial subject indicated by the title. Its aim and object are to aid persons of moderate incomes, who are not fully posted on the arts of Decorative Gardening, to

BEAUTIFY THEIR HOMES.

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History of the Homicide for which Mrs. Laura D. Fair is now on Trial in San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following history of the homicide, for the alleged commission of which Mrs. LAURA D. FAIR is now on trial in that city:

THE HOMICIDE.

On the evening of the 3d of November last, A. P. CRITTENDEN, a prominent lawyer of this city and member of the firm of CRITTENDEN & WILSON, went to Oakland to meet his wife, daughter and son, who were on their way from the East. He met them and went on the ferry-boat *El Capitan* and took a seat between his wife and daughter on the deck. The steamer had gone but a short distance, when Mrs. FAIR, closely veiled, stepped up, drew a pistol, and exclaiming, "You have ruined me and my child!" fired at Mr. CRITTENDEN. The ball took effect in the left breast, and Mr. CRITTENDEN leaned back in his seat, and Mrs. CRITTENDEN supported him in her arms, but he gradually slid down to the floor. Mrs. FAIR dropped the pistol and ran into the cabin, where she mingled with the rest of the passengers. The weapon was a four-barreled Sharp's pistol. Capt. KENTZEL, of the Harbor Police, was on board, and in company with PARKER CRITTENDEN, went in search of the person who had fired the shot. They found Mrs. FAIR in the forward part of the cabin, and PARKER CRITTENDEN said: "That is the woman; I accuse you of murdering my father." Mrs. FAIR replied: "Yes, I don't deny it. I admit that I shot him; I don't deny it. He has ruined me and my child. I was looking for the clerk, to give myself up. Take me. Arrest me. I am ready to go with you." She was then removed to the pilot-house, where she remained till the boat reached the landing, when she was conveyed to the Station-house. Mr. CRITTENDEN was taken to his residence on Ellis-street, where he lingered in great agony until Sunday, Nov. 6, when he died. Mrs. FAIR, in the prison, raved wildly about her mother and child, and talked in a rambling way about what she had done. Her attending physician placed her under the influence of powerful opiates, but it was a long time before her condition was such as to admit of her being removed to the County Jail, where she has since remained.

THE PRISONER'S HISTORY.

Mrs. FAIR is about thirty-five years of age. She was the wife of W. D. FAIR, a lawyer of Siskiyou, and married him at Yreka about fifteen years ago. In 1860 he came to this city, and committed suicide by blowing his brains out while at Dr. MURPHY's office. Mrs. FAIR, a few years afterward, made her debut on the stage at Sacramento, and subsequently appeared in this city and several other places on the coast. During the Washoe mining excitement she went to Virginia City, where she kept a boarding-house or hotel. There her partner undertook to run the national flag up over the hotel. She threatened to shoot him, and did wound him. She was tried for the offense, and Mr. CRITTENDEN was her counsel for defense. The jury, without leaving their seats, acquitted her. She afterward came to this city, where she married a man named SNYDER, from whom she was soon divorced on the ground of his adultery. Here, as well as in the State of Nevada, she was on very intimate terms with Mr. CRITTENDEN. The relations between them were not private. They were frequently seen together in public, and sometimes her child, the little girl who sits by her in Court, was with them. For several years the intimacy continued; but he at last seemed determined to break it off. The marriage with SNYDER was a temporary interruption, but the intimacy was renewed after the divorce. He was advised to repel her at once and forever, but did not do so, alleging that he feared unpleasant disclosures, and that she would kill herself in the event of his doing so. She threatened to commit suicide if he left her. The approach of his family from the East brought matters to a crisis, and even on the night before their arrival and the last fatal meeting they were in each other's company. He is said to have talked seriously with her, she threatening to kill herself if he forsook her, and he imploring her not to make such an attempt. For several days after the murder Mrs. FAIR was in a condition of apparent delirium, at times calling on her victim to come to her, and saying that he promised to meet her at a certain time. She was constantly attended by a nurse, and no one was admitted to her presence. A physician attended her, and she was kept almost constantly under the influence of opiates. When removed to the County Jail she was carried in a chair from her cell to the carriage.

ANTECEDENTS OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, at the time of his death, was about fifty-eight years of age. He was a nephew of the late JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, United States Senator from Kentucky. While ANDREW JACKSON was President, he received an appointment to the West Point Military School, and graduated in the same class with BEAUREGARD and SHERMAN, in 1835. Soon after the discovery of gold in California he came here, and made this city his place of residence. He was brother-in-law of the late TOD ROBINSON, who, at the time of his death, was Supreme Court Reporter. He was a very able lawyer, and ranked high in the profession in this State.

THE TRIAL.

At the hour for the trial to commence a large audience had assembled and invaded every part of the Court-room. Mrs. FAIR sat in a high-backed easy chair within the bar, with her counsel, Messrs. COOK and QUINT. Her mother sat on her right, and her daughter, a beautiful child about fourteen years of age, on her left. The prisoner was attired in black, with a thin black vail which did not conceal her features or the expression of her countenance. She seemed to be quite composed, but her look wandered considerably till the first jurors had been seated in the box for examination as to their qualifications, when she fixed her gaze on them steadily for a time. She looked pale and seemed quite weak from illness and her long term in the City Prison and County Jail.

WHY HE MURDERED HIM.

A Georgia White Man Explains Why He Killed a Negro Preacher—He Thinks it a Pity his Example is not Followed all Over the State.

We find the following letter printed in rather an obscure position in the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph & Messenger* of Thursday last. This paper, as stated in the postscript to the letter, is a Democratic journal. The letter tells its own story, and carries its own moral:

"ON THE WING," March 28, 1871.

Editors Telegraph & Messenger: In one of your issues, of week before last, appeared the following:

"E. H. GROUBY, of the *Early County News*, has left for parts unknown. He left, we suppose, to avoid being arrested, as we are informed that on the evening before he left he shot and wounded an inoffensive negro man, named GAMBELLE, who is the preacher in charge of the Methodist Colored Church at that place."

Now, what were the circumstances connected with the matter above referred to? They were simply these: This negro, GAMBELLE, is a notorious negro Radical preacher, who had been "bellowing" in and near Blakely for a year or more, taking great interest in the Radical affairs of the day. It is a well-known fact that I have—through the *Early County News* and otherwise—shown him and his co-workers no quarter. GAMBELLE, in order to injure me, three different and distinct times tried to get a negro in my employ to leave me. I told him, after his first attempt, that if he did so again, and if he ever spoke to me again, I would shoot him; he did so again, and I only repeated my first threat; doing so a third time—trying to persuade my servant off; and speaking to me, I carried out my threat. As to whether I did right or wrong, I will leave the public to judge. Now, as to why I left; I did so because I did not wish to be arrested, from the fact that a certain influence would no more give me justice than it will get to heaven. I could easily have given bond for my appearance at Court, for I know that I have as many warm and true Democratic friends in Blakely and Early Counties as any man living.

This is the whole of the "Lamentable affair in Early County." What a pity it is we can't have such "lamentables" all over the State.

I will be at my post again in a few weeks, when some men will find out that I haven't yet lost the use of our humble pen, and that when I "left for parts unknown" I did so at my own expense, and not that of the Georgia Legislature and bankruptcies.

Please publish this, in justice to myself and friends, and oblige yours respectfully,

E. H. GROUBY,
Of the *Early County News*.

P. S. If the correspondent of the *Telegraph* who gave it the above information, will only write it again about my shooting a negro preacher, I will find more friends than I will possibly know what to do with. Half a dozen have already offered me board and lodging free for some time to come. People where I now am are not very much "outraged" over such praiseworthy acts.

By the way, I am somewhat astonished at the *Telegraph*, a Democratic paper, giving publicity to such a statement as the above in reference to a brother Democratic editor. It seems to me you should have waited and gotten the facts in the case. How is it? E. H. G.

The Chinese Language—How Different Ideas are Expressed.

A reporter of the San Francisco *Bulletin* has recently visited the Chinese school at the California State Prison, and the following statements are upon his authority:

"The peculiar characteristics of this race crop out in every direction. Imitation is the all-prevailing power; with this facility they master the English language in a remarkably short space of time. In reading aloud they seldom become proficient; in writing the language they resort to imitation, and speedily overcome all obstacles. Some of the chirography of the Celestials is equal to lithograph in point of harmony and delicacy. Only one of the Celestials at the institution is conversant with the Mandarin dialect of China; he possesses an expressive countenance, and is considered the handsomest specimen of his race within the prison walls. He is serving out a sentence for a brutal assault upon Mr. BOYD, of this city. In connection with this subject numerous interesting facts concerning the Chinese language were obtained from the able teacher of this department of the school. According to his statements, and he has the confidence of the officers of the prison, the Chinese language is a string of monosyllables, and these are not numerous, but their meaning is varied by different pronunciations. Thus the word *tchu*, spoken by lengthening the *u*, means *master*, when pronounced rapidly it means *kitchen*, and when spoken with a loud voice, and depressed toward the end, it signifies *pillar*. The language of the provinces varies, and even among natives of the same province, signs are used to relieve the ambiguity of words. There are not more than 350 sounds that can be distinguished by the English alphabet, and the written language has 80,000 characters, representing objects or ideas. The vocal language being so deficient to the ear, it is common, to prevent mistakes in talking, to make with the finger the sign of the character that one means to express by the word; for 220 different and discordant ideas are, on an average, to be expressed by one sound so similar that the difference cannot be conveyed by our alphabet. The Chinese characters seem devised as a communication between those who are deprived of speech; the sign is sometimes arbitrary, and at others it represents the object described. Thus a *prison* is represented by a square, denoting an inclosure, and the addition of a dot within it represents a *prisoner*. The character that represents a *tree*, used twice denotes a *thicket*, and thrice a *forest*. The character for *time*, repeated, means *eternity*. Some of the combinations of the characters to express other ideas are ingenious. Thus the character combined of *good* and *word* make *praise*. A bargain is denoted by a *word* and a *nail*, *comfort* is expressed by *rice* and *mouth*, and *listening* by *door* and *ear*. The compounds are various, and many of them show the low estimation in which females are held in China. The character of *vicious* is composed of the sign of a *woman* and *fugitive*. *Subjection* is denoted by the sign of a *woman* and a *claw*. To *scold* is expressed by the sign for *two women*. *Anger* is expressed by the characters for *women* and *sour wine*. *Levity* is denoted by a character of a man placed between *two women*. Some combinations, however, are expressed in a more gallant spirit. A young unmarried maiden is expressed by the characters which denote *woman* and *bending down*. *Handsome* is denoted by the characters for a *woman* and *sigh*.

OUR CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN.

The Coming Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Washington—An Encyclical Letter.

The following circular, dated New-York, March 11, has been issued by the General Executive Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations:

To the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces:

DEAR BRETHREN: In compliance with the resolution adjourning the Indianapolis Convention, the Executive Committee announces that the sixteenth annual Convention of these societies will be held in Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of May next, and that the meeting for organization will be held at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day. As instructed at Indianapolis, the Executive Committee will submit the following, among other topics, for consideration and discussion in the Convention:

1. God's Word—How shall it be studied, and how shall the study of it be promoted in our associations?
2. Modern Skepticism in its relations to young men—How shall it be met by our associations?
3. Secular Instruction—What place should it have in the work of our associations?
4. Young Men in Business—What are their temptations, and how shall they be resisted?
5. Money for the support of our associations—How shall it be raised?
6. Our Religious Work—How shall it be made more effective?

Well-known gentlemen have been invited to address the Convention, in opening the foregoing topics, for not more than three-quarters of an hour, to be followed by a general discussion. Questions relating to the frequency of the general conventions and the ratio of representation, will also be submitted for discussion and action. The Convention will also be requested to take action:

1. In regard to the general work placed in the hands of this Committee. If it shall be decided to prosecute it as heretofore, or to extend and enlarge it, it will be necessary for the Convention to provide the money therefor.
2. In regard to the periodical published by the order of the Convention. This Committee has already declared its conviction that the progress which has marked these societies, and the harmony which has characterised their action and influence, cannot be maintained without it. But the responsibility of its publication should not be cast upon the Committee for another year, unless the associations are prepared to give it a practical and hearty support, and this should be indicated through instructions given to their delegates.
3. In regard to the publication and distribution of the proceedings of the Convention, the addresses prepared by invitation upon the special topics, and other papers relating to the prosecution and extension of association work.

The basis of representation is fixed upon a computation of all active members of associations who have paid their dues. Those having one hundred members or less are allowed three delegates; for every additional one hundred members or fraction thereof exceeding fifty, one delegate is allowed; but no association is allowed more than fifteen delegates. No association organized since the Portland Convention will be allowed representation unless the test of membership then fixed—that is, membership in an evangelical church—be incorporated in its constitution. The Committee earnestly request the proper officer of each association to fill up the inclosed blank, (a statistical report of the Association,) and return it to the Committee on or before 20th April. A circular will shortly be issued by the Washington Association, embracing all matters of detail within their province, such as rates of fare, place of meeting, reception of delegates, and the like, which will render unnecessary any special inquiry on the part of the brethren. Inclosed are blank certificates for delegates to the Convention. Each delegate should be provided with one. These will be received by the proper committee, which will be in attendance for one hour before the opening of the Convention, and none but delegates thus accredited will be admitted to the floor until after the organization is completed. As the Convention must in an especial manner attract attention, and as its influence must be widespread and deeply felt, the Executive Committee feel it to be their duty respectfully and earnestly to remind the associations of the necessity of sending as their representatives men of wisdom, spirituality, and a sound mind, and also of praying fervently to the God of all wisdom and love that the deliberations and work of the Convention may be guided and blessed by the Holy Spirit, to the glory of the Savior and the establishment of His kingdom.

Fraternally yours,
Signed by the Executive Committee.

The Coming Peace Jubilee.

The Procession Committee and Division Marshals met at No. 151 Bowery, yesterday afternoon, when the programme of the procession, as reported from time to time in the TIMES, was distributed. The Division of former German soldiers composed of the consolidated union of the North German Landwehrverein and the Southern German soldiers' organization, will be headed by Gen. WANGEMANN and a staff of fifteen officers, mounted in Bavarian and Prussian uniforms. This division will consist of about 300 men.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No public sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, (April 7,) and but little private business was transacted, many of the real estate offices remaining closed. For today no auctions are announced. The sales projected for next week although not of such importance as those which have occurred during this week, are nevertheless quite numerous, and some superior property will be offered. Full details will be published as usual on Monday, together with a review of the past week's business.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold two lots on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 125 feet west of Sixth-avenue, each 25 by ½ the block, for $27,000, also one lot on Fifth-avenue, fifty-four feet north of Sixty-first-street, 20.6 by 90, for $29,500. The same broker also reports having sold through the aid of J. MATHERSON & SON, No. 4 Pine-street, the small block bounded by Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, Tenth-avenue and Old Broadway, (now closed,) for $65,000. The block embraces about fourteen lots, having a front on Tenth-avenue of 200 feet, on Broadway 200 feet, on Ninety-sixth-street 175 feet, and on Ninety-seventh-street 154.9 feet.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED with immediate possession—A three-story high-stoop house; 20x55xhalf the block; situated on 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be rented to a private family only or sold on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, NO. 109 East 79th-st., a 100 feet street, three-story and basement, 20 by 50 feet; lot 100 feet; brown-stone, black-walnut parlor house. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber, 47th-st., North River, and No. 2 Pine-st., 4 to 5 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—WE offer in this street, near Madison-av., a desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, over 24 feet wide; also, a stable with the house.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three first-class full fronts, four-story Dorchester-front houses, on the west side of Madison-av., between 54th and 55th sts.; very superior; finished entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH AND 116TH STS.—Four lots on 115th and 116th sts., near 6th-av., for sale or exchange for unimproved property in West Farms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE small houses in the City, in 52d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house 15 by 50, lot 15 by 100; will be sold with mirrors, chandeliers, &c.; price, $16,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK house, about 17x40x83 feet, in complete order, situated in West 41st-st., near Broadway; price $16,000; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WE HAVE SEVERAL FINE CITY residences, eligibly located, for sale, with or without all improvements; prices $3,500 to $16,000; terms easy. VANDERVOORT & HARRINGTON, No. 23 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A valuable property, 51x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public institution; price $140,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 183 GRAND-ST. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE. The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $12,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 713 Broadway. Offers for let or lease: The store and dwelling at the north-east corner of 8th-av. and Waverley-place; will give three years' lease; rent, $1,800; NO LIQUOR.
Store and dwelling No. 304 Water-st.; three years' lease; rent, $700 per annum.

HUGH N. CAMP, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 31 Pine-st., offers the following: For sale or to let—St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d avs., three-story and basement brick, marble trimmings, 26x56, with extension, about twenty rooms, suitable for a boarding-house.
For sale—No. 99 Maiden-lane, four-story brick, store; will be sold low.
To Let.
Warehouse, No. 28 Cliff-st.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND 9TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—For sale or to lease, the 3-story English basement brown-stone building, size 50x55, known as No. 21 University-place, with private stable and large court-yard, together with No. 35 East 9th-st., in the rear, size 27x61x32, whole plot being 50x130 feet; can be readily altered into piano or furniture warerooms; a favorable opportunity to secure a choice location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.
Also,
Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT house No. 21 West 48th-st., of Renaissance design, is offered at a bargain to any desiring a splendid home; built in most thorough manner, occupying nearly two years in completion; can be seen only from 3 to 4. Apply to W. WHEELER SMITH, architect, No. 1 Union-square, from 9 to 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—In 42d-st., near 5th-av., north side, one of the best built and elegantly-furnished houses in the City. The house and furniture nearly new and in the most perfect order and replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 629 Lexington-av., below 54th-st.; house 20x50, lot 80 feet. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 20.10x45 feet, lot 100 feet, on the south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; ready to occupy by the 10th of April; price, $15,250; cash $5,250, mortgage $10,000, five years, seven per cent. Apply to S. B. VREELAND, No. 282 Harrison-st., near Court, or E. V. CLARK, J. Boynton's Son & Co., No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CITY OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
POSITIVE SALE.
The residence of the subscriber, large and commodious dwelling, on West-av., within five minutes' walk of depot; situation attractive, with a fine view of the Sound; house fitted with gas, furnace, range, and hot and cold water in kitchen and laundry; house and out-houses in fine order; three acres of ground with ornamental trees, large orchard in full bearing, large garden with forty pear trees of choicest varieties in full bearing; small fruits, &c.; forty-two miles from city; twelve trains a day each way, and steam-boat once a day. Also two-story and basement store and two houses on Main-st., near the depot. Also sixty building lots near centre of the city, five minutes' walk from depot. If the above property is not disposed of by 1st May, will then be sold at auction; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage five years if desired. Apply to subscriber, E. R. MOORE, at his residence, City of South Norwalk, Conn., or
WM. S. TOOLE, No. 105 Fulton-st.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Chas. W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience—water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 36 William-st., or N. ORR, No. 23 John-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country-seat at Irvington, on the Hudson; six acres of ground beautifully laid out; house with all modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, two large bath-tubs, gas, furnace, &c.; conservatory for plants, fine wide piazza front and rear, commanding an extensive view of river and surrounding country; out-buildings, carriage-house, barn, stable, &c., all in best repair; the grounds are surrounded with rows of large maple and elm trees, and abundance of fruit. Call at office and see photograph. No incumbrance; terms easy. S. C. LUSK & CO., No. 5 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINING advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 60 trains each way daily, at about stage fares, for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, wide halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c., in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 225, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GREAT Neck, Long Island, fronting Long Island Sound; high and healthy location, fine views, unusual facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; large, modern house, furnished, with all the conveniences of a city residence; handsome grounds, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, trout pond, &c.; one hour from New-York by boat or railroad. Photograph and full particulars at the office of O. G. BENNET, No. 57 Cedar-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—TWENTY-FIVE miles from New-York, on Hudson River, for sale a new frame house, thoroughly built; has double Mansard slate roof, hot and cold water, bath-room, heater, gas, bells, ample closets, and every convenience; lot 58x152; location central, on high ground, convenient to depot, churches, schools, &c.; price, $7,500; terms very easy. Apply to Rev. Mr. GUILBERT, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF TWENTY-five acres, lying between New-Bridge and Englewood, N. J., (only a few minutes' drive from either;) a very healthy location, on high ground; scenery very fine; the Palisade-avenue, about to be opened from Englewood, will greatly enhance the value of this property, it being on the line of the improvement. Inquire of S. LANE, JR., 158 Canal-st., New-York.

A HOTEL, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for sale or to let, known as the "Island House," desirably located on the main street at Tottenville, S. I., adjoining the depot, the terminus of the Staten Island Railroad and steam ferry to Perth Amboy; building large; rooms airy, and in fine order. Inquire of W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, or J. W. WILBUR, at Tottenville.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 80x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 30 John-st.

PEEKSKILL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A beautiful country-seat, 33 acres under highest cultivation; large stables, gardens, quantities of fruit, forest shade-trees; large commodious residence; every convenience, gas, water, steam; price very low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE, $8,500, FRENCH roof house, fourteen rooms; gas, &c.; two full lots; fine river view; on Ravine-av., three minutes' walk from upper depot. Inquire of GEO. C. FURMAN, on the premises, or at No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

A NUMBER OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES for sale or to let, with water front and prospect, located on Staten Island and New-Jersey; several farms containing from 10 to 225 acres of land; rents from $150 to $1,000; price from $1,800 to $35,000.
W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

A NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE AT Tottenville, Staten Island, with ten lots of ground; near the depot; twenty-five miles from the City; cheap and terms easy.
W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway,
Or J. W. WILBUR, Tottenville, Staten Island.

AT NYACK—FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY desirable house, eleven rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, good shade, carriage-house if desired, furnished or unfurnished; convenient by boat or cars; rent moderate. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON—Commodious house and out-buildings, fine views, healthful location, abundance of fruit, ninety acres of land, for sale very low, price $12,500. Apply to the owner upon the place, WM. V. S. BEEKMAN, Saugerties, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house for sale or to let, opposite First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill; modern improvements; ten rooms; barn, garden, fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire upon premises.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—House containing eleven rooms, modern improvements; within eight minutes walk of station. Apply to V. W. MACFARLANE, No. 17 Front-st.

THE LAST OF THE CHEAP LANDS of Long Island for sale, two tracts at Islip, one of 9.0 acres and one of 600.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

MADISON, N. J.—I INVITE ATTENTION to two very desirable Summer and Winter residences, for sale, or will be rented to first-class tenants.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, at Metuchen, N. J. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 355 West 19th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE, SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD, CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer valuable places for sale at low prices; also places to rent. W. H. Wiley, Orange, will accompany any desirous of looking for country homes.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, AT POUGHKEEPSIE—ON Mansion-square, the large and commodious house, No. 150 Mansion-st. The house is forty-two (42) feet square, besides the additions; on the first floor are two large drawing-rooms, 42x22, a library, dining-room, and Winter kitchen; a conservatory adjoins the drawing-room; a large hall runs the entire length of the house; on the second floor are eight rooms, each with a large closet or dressing-room attached; the attic has four fine rooms, besides a spacious lumber-room; in the cellar is the Summer kitchen, laundry, drying-room, milk-room, coal, wood and vegetable bins, together with an excellent furnace; pure well water, and Fox's patent filtered cistern; a large wood-house adjoins; gas throughout the house; the stables, cow-house, garden, orchard and pasture containing in all three acres, will be rented with the above premises if desired. Apply to ORIN TOWNSEND, No. 361 Main-st., or to WM. T. MERRITT, No. 8 Garden-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO RENT CHEAP FOR THE SUMMER, a furnished house in the country. The place is upon high and healthy grounds on the banks of the Housatonic River, and commands a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country; two and a half hours' distant from New-York City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' drive from the Junction Depot; one mile only from the Sound; house contains seventeen rooms, replete with all conveniences; the out-buildings are complete, embracing stable, carriage-house, cow-house, (with cow,) chicken-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) and wash-house; facilities for boating and fishing unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 1,662 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At New-Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., near Newburg; a first-class commodious house, furnished complete, containing two parlors, dining-room, nine chambers, with stable, carriage-house, &c.; shaded lawn, vegetable garden, fruit, &c.; location for healthfulness and beauty unsurpassed; walking distance from depot, time from Chambers-st., 2:20. Apply to JAS. A. DEGRAUW, No. 50 South-st.

ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, FURNISHED, at Snedden's Landing, opposite Dobb's Ferry, a handsome three-story and attic Gothic residence, containing eleven rooms; three acres land; fine stable and carriage-house; good lawn, grove and garden; fruit and shade trees in abundance. Inquire of S. DINGEE & CO., auctioneers and brokers in real estate, No. 23 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, TO PRIVATE family only, brownstone house, 14 by 60, No. 160 East 40th-st.; rent $225 per month; also, for sale or to rent, furnished, the brown-stone high-stoop four-story new house, No. 161 East 40th-st., 16.3 by 55; rent $300 per month.
JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Westchester County, twenty miles from City Hall, and one mile from Hudson River Railroad Depot at Hastings.
Also a cottage-house at Newark, with front extension, four minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Apply to B. KISSAM, No. 323 Broadway.

TO LET—CHEAP, AT FORDHAM, NEAR Episcopal Church and Jerome Park, two dwellings, stables and grounds, furnished or unfurnished; two convenient cottages, new dwelling and store, opposite depot; good stand for dry goods, boots and shoes, or drugs. Apply at Heyman's cigar-store, depot, or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 119 Broadway.

TO LET, AT RYE—FOR THE SUMMER, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, within a few minutes drive of the station, the stone building known as Rock Cottage, furnished, including stable and garden. For particulars inquire of Dr. COCKEY, on the premises, or to JOSEPH COCKEY, Lycoming Insurance Company, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer-place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge Station,) consisting of a large house, gardener's lodge, stable, and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE beautiful cottages of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rents low; access by Harlem boats from Peck-slip and 11th-st. to Astoria, or ferries from James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, to rent, several villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade-trees, all modern conveniences, delightfully located, near ferry, 35 minutes of Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway, or No. 92 Front-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FIRST-class residence, with barn and out-houses, containing about five acres, fruit and ornamental trees; perfect, complete and desirable; situated one mile from West New-Brighton Ferry. Photograph of house shown by Mr. WHITE, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a furnished house, in complete order, with garden, stable and bath-house, situated on the south shore, adjacent to residence of Mr. Wm. Fellowes. Apply to WM. B. CROCKER, No. 22 Cliff-st., New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—To let, in desirable locations, at reduced rentals, for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—FRENCH-roof house, two and a half stories, eleven rooms, tastefully furnished; lot 100x150; stable, carriage-house, &c.; near the station; $1,000 a year.
O. G. BENNET, No. 57 Cedar-st.

TO LET—ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 161st-st. and the Bloomingdale Road, a good dwelling-house and stable, with about seven lots. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 79 5th-av.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO RENT, AT Morristown, N. J., the residence of John Hone. Parties wishing to see the place will please apply for a permit at the office of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 6 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET the second floor of a pleasantly-located house in the Ninth Ward, to a gentleman and wife; rent $30 per month, according to room required, including gas. Address J. K., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE AND STORE, eleven rooms, No. 333 Court-st., near Union; occupied a number of years as dry-goods and fancy-goods store; some furniture and counter. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO RENT furnished house, with good garden; choice fruit; stable, &c.; five minutes from depot. For particulars apply at office, COLEMAN & KIRKLAND, No. 150 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or year, a handsomely furnished cottage house, nine rooms, pleasantly located; sidewalks to door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, 110 Wall-st.

HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS AND farms to let in all parts of New-Jersey. Detailed list can be had of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR (GAS AND water) to a small respectable family; owner and one tenant in the house. Rent, $30 per month. No. 11 Beach-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FROM MAY 1, A three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 121 West 23d-st., to be seen by permit.
R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—34TH-st.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, in good order, with all improvements; can be had for boarders. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION—A two-story and basement brick house, with gas and water; rent, $650. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, all improvements, No. 407 East 64th-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT—AT CARMANSVILLE, 152D-ST., furnished, a house, stable and four lots of ground. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st. Inquire of F. G. CLARK, No. 120 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN NEWARK, CORNER Broad and Nesbitt sts., within five minutes' walk of depots of two roads. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 115 EAST 25TH-ST.; CENTRAL location; in perfect order. Apply to SAMUEL WOOD, No. 170 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS AND CHEERFUL Hall in a central location which has been used for religious services during the past three years, may be obtained for the same purpose. Apply to WM. H. DE GARMO, No. 82 5th-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE LOFT NO. 47 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway; now occupied for silk goods business; rent $600; also, half loft No. 45 Lispenard-st., $250; basement No. 51, $250. Apply on premises or of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, four lofts, 25x100 feet, together or separate; lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—PART OF OFFICE ON PINE-ST., near Broadway; prefer loan broker or insurance agency. Address Box 951 Post-office, stating business.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET, WITH STEAM-POWER, IN THE splendid new iron-front building Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts. The stores, lofts and basements, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine eighty horse-power; Otis' patent elevators; water and gas throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x100, or four stores 25x100; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

BROADWAY STORE, NO. 661, OPposite Bond-st., to let; size 25 by 100 feet, together with the four-story store in the rear, No. 199 Mercer-st., making 25 by 200 feet, divided to suit applicants; immediate possession; rent low. Apply at No. 128 Fulton-st.

A FINE FRONT OFFICE, 23x28, WITH four large plate-glass windows, No. 177 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., to let. Inquire of A. S. PATTERSON, International Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 153 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant, with an American family, five or six rooms, between or about 4th and 7th avs., and below 40th-st.; all modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas, bath, stationary tubs or privilege of laundry; rent moderate; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars of accommodations and price, WEST SIDE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a high-stoop house, 18 to 20 feet wide, in good repair, situated on the west side of town, between 23d and 42d sts.; rent, $1,500 to $1,700. Address D., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LOTS ON one of the leading avenues, for which cash and a valuable plot of unimproved property, free from all incumbrances, situated on the Southern Boulevard, and near the 3d av. iron bridge, will be paid.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY WANTED.—A plot of ground of about fifty feet front, between Union-square and 34th-st., wanted for building purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 9TH-ST., AND LOTS ON 10TH-ST., BROOKLYN.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. H. Baker and P. H. Jones, Executors:
NINTH-STREET, BROOKLYN—The plot of land, together with the two-story and attic frame house thereon, situate on the southerly side of 9th-st., sixty feet east of 4th-av. The house is filled in with brick, 25x46 feet, with an extension of 12x20 feet, contains nine rooms, bath-room, painted walls, marble mantels; halls and parlors are finished in black-walnut; gas throughout; piazza in front and rear. Lot 25x110 feet.
TENTH-STREET—Two lots, situate on the north side of 10th-st., sixty feet east of 4th-av., and immediately in the rear of the 9th-st. property; each 25x20 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD AND 128TH AND 129TH STS. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—Seven lots, west side, between 128th and 129th sts.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three lots, north side, 75 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—Three lots, south side, 75 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON AMITY-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway:
AMITY-STREET—The two and a half story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Amity-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., and known as No. 106.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
BLEECKER-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the north side of Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, and known as No. 49 Bleecker-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 128 1ST-AV. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIRST-AVENUE—The five-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts., and known as No. 128. Lot 25.10x35 feet.

J. H. HINDLE, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION.
THE GREAT EAST SIDE PROPERTY,
PATERSON, N. J.
GREAT SALE OF BUILDING LOTS ON EASTER MONDAY.
J. H. HINDLE, auctioneer, will sell at Public auction on EASTER MONDAY, April 10, 1871, the best property in Paterson, part of the Willis-st. tract. Great bargains may be expected. Be on hand to secure them. Now is the time to secure a suburban home. Lots will never be cheaper. Terms easy. Very little cash required. Balance can remain on mortgage for five years. Sale will commence and continue daily at 1 P. M. until adjourned. Horse-cars will run free from Erie Depot. If Monday should be wet, sale will commence on Tuesday.
A. DERROM.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Room, No. 111 Broadway, the country-seat of the late George B. Powell, consisting of about six acres, situated on the south-east corner of Macomb's Dam Road and Morris-st., Fordham Heights, Westchester County, in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Gustav Schwab, L. G. Morris, James Lees and Wm. B. Ogden. Frame house, 32x57 feet, three stories. The out-buildings consist of a carriage-house and stable, 32x57 feet, and spacious greenhouse. The entire place is tastefully laid out and in good order. Is about fifteen minutes' walk from Tremont Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Time from 26th-st. by rail thirty-five minutes.
For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 48 WEST 20TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
WEST TWENTIETH-STREET—The first-class four-story, basement and subcellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 48 West 20th-st., south side, 167.4 feet east of 6th-av. House 25x60 feet, party wall each side, in good order; contains all conveniences, &c. Lot 25 feet front, 27.4 rear, by 92 feet deep.
One-half of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 345 WEST 31ST-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Solomon J. Hart, executor of Maria Hart, deceased:
WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—The desirable three-story basement and sub-cellar brick English-basement house and lot No. 345 West 31st-st. House is 18.8 by 40 feet, contains every convenience, and is in perfect order, having been recently overhauled. Lot 18.8 by 98.9.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.
SUPREME COURT.—STEVENS vs. STEVENS.
28 269-1000 acres of land in Town of Westchester, with three dwellings and one barn, together or in parcels to suit,
AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871.
For particulars, apply to JOHN B. HASKINS, Referee,
or to S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 23 Cedar-st., New-York.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE THE EBLING ESTATE.
VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE ON HARLEM RIVER, 121ST-ST.
HOUSE and NINE LOTS OF GROUND on the south side of 121st-st., extending to the river, with all the rights of riparian owners, will be sold at public auction, by JAMES A. FLEURY, auctioneer, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 15th day of March, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reunion Hotel, on 42d-st., in the City of New-York, sell the property of the bankrupt consisting of all the property mortgaged by a chattel mortgage made by A. M. De Lavalette to James E. Shaw, Dec. 1, 1866, covering a quantity of household furniture:
All the property mortgaged under the chattel mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to said James E. Shaw, dated Feb. 1, 1870.
All the property mortgaged under the mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to John Matthews on or about Aug. 10, 1870.
All the property transferred by Julius A. Robinson, or by him and Frederick F. Naehr to James E. Shaw, under certain bills of sale.
All other personal property of said Julius A. Robinson.
All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the Reunion Hotel, in 42d-st., in said City of New-York.
All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the property known as Nos. 541 and 543 4th-av., in the City of New-York, the last two parcels being known as the Park-avenue Hotel.
Dated New-York, March 31, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
The above sale is hereby postponed to April 10, at the same hour and place.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EDW'D. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
No. 11 Pine-st., first floor,
WEDNESDAY, April 12,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
MITCHELL-PLACE, EAST FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Three-story high-stoop house, No. 11 Mitchell-place, 160 feet east of 1st-av., together with that part of the private street known as Mitchell-place, lying directly in front of said house.
EAST SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The three-story brick house, basement and sub cellar, with brown-stone trimmings, No. 323 East 78th-st., 12.10x50x102.2; all modern improvements, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., &c.; house in good repair.
Maps and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SPLENDID RESIDENCES.
EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Four-story high-stoop houses and lots, Nos. 244 and 246, between 2d and 3d avs., first-class in every respect; hard-finished wood; all modern improvements.
WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 127 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in splendid order, and contains all improvements.
EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 115, between 4th and Lexington avs., in fine order and fitted with modern conveniences.
EAST SIXTIETH-STREET—Three-story French-roof brown-stone house and lot, No. 221, north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; in first-rate order, and containing every convenience.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
3 NASSAU-ST.
TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, absolute sale of Brooklyn lots in the XXIId and XXIIId Wards, situate on Heyward-st., near Wythe-av. and 5th-st., near 5th-av. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 82 5th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by W. S. Mount, N. A., together with the collection of an amateur gentleman, comprising important pictures from W. S. Mount, N. A., Berkman, Tallee, Patrois, Bristol, Guerre, Preyer, Butler, George Hall, Peeras, Brochardt, Carl Hubner, Seagnon, Wm. Brown, Hart, Slate, Thomas Cole, Kaufman, W. T. Richards, Cortes, Marshall, Sommer, W. T. Clark, Mace, Sackke, Chapin, Duverger, Noran, Vogemese, Dufru, Paxton, Le Vasseur, Verboeckhoven, Th. Wust, Webb, Alex. Wust, and others of celebrity, now on exhibition, day and evening, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., to be sold at auction
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
10th and 11th April, at 8 o'clock.

EDWARD L. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. HINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 8, at 10½ o'clock, within their store:
2,700 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina and Palermo Lemons.
At 11½ o'clock, on pier No. 10 East River,
2,826 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
Immediately after, on pier No. 3 East River,
2,563 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,447 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THE SHIP TRIMOUNTAIN will be sold in Admiralty, by S. R. Harlow, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New-York, at the foot of 8th-st., East River, on the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the interest of the undersigned will also be sold.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee, &c., of Charles Carow, in Bankruptcy.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, will sell at the Somerville Gallery MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th April, by order of executors of the estate of Wm. S. Mount, N. A., his entire collection of oil-paintings, &c., together with the valuable collection of a gentleman amateur. Now on exhibition free, day and evening.

ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1871.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON May 10, 1871, one horse, wagon and harness, at No. 170 Greene-st., New-York City. Bids deemed disadvantageous will be rejected. Terms cash.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Col. Engineers, Brevet Major-Gen.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.
H. OOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 118 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870.
WILLIAM MARX,
JONAS SONNEBORN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 96 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1870.
CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.
ISAAC L. KIP, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870.
THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1870.
MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 316 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870.
ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.

COAL.

COAL.—THE BEST QUALITY OF CUMBERLAND and other semi-bituminous and bituminous coals, for steam and smithing purposes, for sale at the lowest market prices by the cargo.
GEO. W. PECK, No. 36 Pine-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore, and for sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
The sale of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress-goods and Domestics, damaged by water at the burning of the store of M. C. DeBevoise, will continue until they are all closed out. No. 290 Grand-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 608 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 124 and 132 E. 25th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st. Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Easter services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the fifth lecture in his course to young men. Subject—*A Young Man's Religion.* Services at 7½.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av.—SUNDAY, April 9. Subject—*The Artisan Christ.* Services at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. McVICKAR will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Christians and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on EASTER DAY at 7½ and 11 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Children's festival in the afternoon. Strangers cordially invited.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:
I. No. 37 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 115 Worth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VIII. No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 118 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M., No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 448 2d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

EASTER FESTIVAL.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF THE CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION,
Gates-av., between Classon and Franklin, Brooklyn,
REV. D. R. BREWER.
Interesting exercises may be expected in the Church SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK. Addresses by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., and Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR.
The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETing of the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the First Baptist Church, in Park-av., corner East 39th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*Are Revivals and Prizes Justifiable and Necessary to the Prosecution of the Sunday-school Work?* To be opened by Rev. W. G. VARIAN.
A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY by Rev. DAVID WHITEHALL at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Grand soiree, with refreshments, TUESDAY, at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Revs. Dr. HALL, Dr. BOOTH, Dr. THOMPSON, GEO. J. MINGINS and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. A few tickets left at 50 cents each; sold at church.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY SERVICE will be held on SABBATH EVENING, April 9, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S—with Rev. Messrs. BUSHNELL, MURRAY, KOPS and GILLESPIE, and three ladies, expecting to sail on Wednesday for the Gaboon and Corisco Mission, West Africa. Hour of service, 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Easter services will be held in this Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, will officiate, assisted by Rev. W. S. BALCH, D. D., a former Pastor of the Church, now of Hinsdale, Ill. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Dr. BALCH.

REV. W. W. PAGE, PASTOR, WILL preach in the N. Y. Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Presbytery of New-York will meet in the above church on MONDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock; the opening sermon will be preached by R. R. BOOTH, D. D. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—The gallery of this Church, now completed, will be opened on EASTER. This gallery is intended principally for young men, who will be provided with permanent sittings at their request. Hours of service on EASTER 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st.—Rev. G. B. WILLCOX, of Jersey City, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and the Pastor, Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, in the EVENING, at 7½. All are invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original station at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. and service at 3 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE L. CHAMBERS. Communion service after sermon. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL DELIVER his popular lecture, entitled Marriage and Matrimony, at the Amity Baptist Church, corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Music will be furnished by an excellent glee club. Tickets 50c., to be had at the door.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH COMMITTEE will hold a public meeting at Association Hall, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., NATHAN BISHOP, LL. D., and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The nineteenth anniversary of the Sabbath-school at 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

HISTORICAL.—REV. DR. COX WILL preach on SUNDAY, with historical reminiscences, in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) of which he was Pastor fifty years ago. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY, regular services at 10½ A. M., with a sermon by the Rector. Easter Festival of the Sunday-school, with floral offerings at 3½ P. M. No evening service this Lord's day.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. SAMPSON, of Washington, D. C., will preach on next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sunday-school monthly concert at 3 P. M.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., OF GRACE Church, will preach an Easter service in the Reconciliation Chapel, 31st-st., near 2d-av., next SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in behalf of the chapel.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., corner 39th-st.—Services; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORTY-second Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school, between 7th and 8th avs., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Revs. Drs. DICKSON and MOGEE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly reception concert and art exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, April 10. Members and their friends are cordially invited.
L. B. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY (Easter Day) Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school festival at 4 P. M.

MRS. CHARLOTTE E. WILBOUR will speak before the Society of Spiritualists SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., and Dr. R. T. HALLOCK at 10½ A. M., at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st. No reserved seats.

WILL THE DEAD RISE?—THE PAStor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Body the Only Hope of a Future Life.*

EASTER SERVICES.—CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., with Communion; EVENING, 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Easter services SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st. Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY. Services at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be supplied with seats.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Baptism after the evening service. Seats free. All are welcome.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by JOHN PECK, Jr. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ELDER GEO. W. BURNHAM WILL preach at the Advent Mission Church, No. 132 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held in the chapel of the institution EVERY SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL.D., will (D. V.) administer the holy rite of confirmation, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½.

AN EASTER SERVICE WILL BE HELD in Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av. (First Universalist Mission Church,) SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 9, at 4 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. E. STANLEY BACON. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE REF. CHURCH, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., Rev. WM. R. CLARK, Pastor.—SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Second Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING—Easter service. Sunday-school concert in the EVENING.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY MORNING in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in West 54th-st., near 8th-av.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHAPEL, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY (Easter Day) Sunday-schools at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. At the 7½ P. M. service Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach.

AT THE BEDFORD-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. GEORGE C. EARLY at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, April 9.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Rev. C. APPLEGATE will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. DEW PUY at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D.D., Pastor. Divine service every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

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Cabin, $80 and $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
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Cabin, $80 and $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Sailing Wednesday, May 10, at 8 A. M.
Cabin, $80 and $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Sailing Wednesday, May 24, at 8 A. M.
Cabin, $80 and $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Sailing Wednesday, June 7, at 8 A. M.
Cabin, $80 and $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

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WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....April 26, at 3 P. M.
ILLINOIS, Capt. WILLIAMSON, (from Pier 49, N. R.) April 28, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 3, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTTH.....May 10, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 10, at 10 A. M.

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APRIL 20, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Cook, will leave Stanford's, foot of North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Mejillones and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Atlantic Americas and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports must be at the office of the Company, No. 1 Bowling-green, by 2 P. M. of 18th April.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of freight, berths and all further information, apply at Company's office on 21st inst., foot of Canal-st.

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HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
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VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
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J. Turner,
R. Turner,
} BANKERS, {
A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
Opposite the New-York Stock Exchange.
Buy and sell on commission Railway Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIVATE INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 32 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 56 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on Call funds, Europe and Havana.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS

WANTED BY R. S. BAILEY, No. 49 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 13 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.
CENTRAL ROAD FOR SALE.—$2,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
Notice is hereby given, that we have this day called, for redemption, by lot, 20 bonds, numbered as follows: 107, 235, 150, 178, 140, 252, 282, 222, 58, 67, 94, 231, 56, 61, 313, 314, 156, 174, 274, 284, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. S. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company held this day, Mr. WM. A. BURTIS was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. Lindley Murray, resigned.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 950 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$35,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE BANK
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST. A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Jr. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.
We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.
As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.
We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Investment orders particularly attended to.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES F. HANFT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES VERPLANCK, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:
You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at Demonico's, Chambers-st. and Broadway, at 1 o'clock, to devise measures to relieve the Company from the hands of the receiver.
D. B. MANGAM,
B. H. HUTTON,
} Stockholders.
APRIL 7, 1871.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
HEADQUARTERS, April 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of officers of this association will be held at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8 o'clock. The polls will be held open from 8 to 9 o'clock. By order,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Commanding.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. BREVER, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 128 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$40,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH M. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Co. Certificates of profits of 1866 issued prior to January 1, 1867, are hereby called in and will be redeemed on application at the office of the Company, No. 49 Pine-st., corner William-st., on and after TUESDAY, April 11, 1871.
WM. C. GILMAN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, whether sensitive doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 60 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER S. W. CONGKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank,

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 166 BOWERY—cor. of GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposits on sums of $20 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 805 6th-av., near 52d-st. Money deposited on or before April 15 will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
WM. M. GILES, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

Assets	$2,241,522 52
Deposits, inc. int.	2,752,379 42

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1.

WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 8. Money deposited on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1, at six per cent.
F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $2,245,567 68.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 2 and 4 M.-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV.,

CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,250,430 07; surplus, $162,577 04.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1871.
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, March 16, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next.
M. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and a Surplus Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The Transfer-book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of April. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 7th prox.
A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.
PORTLAND WATER COMPANY.—Coupon No. 8 of the Portland Water Company's Bonds, due April 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, No. 22 Devonshire-st., Boston, or L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as cook, and other as chamber-maid and laundress; both wish to go together; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 110 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good woman and excellent cook; most genteel style of all kinds, soups, creams, jellies, side dishes, excellent baker, &c.; has the best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO YOUNG women, together or separate, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or do the work of the family; prefer the country; City or country; good testimonials. Call, or address 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUation as cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference from last place. Call at No. 407 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOroughly-efficient, respectable girl as chamber maid; will make herself generally useful; unexceptionable references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at once, No. 246 East 34th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUation to do upstairs work, or to go in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 320 Greenwich-st., on the first floor, in the front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant as plain seamstress and to assist in light chamber-work or nursing; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 453 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, to go out by the day or week as seamstress; would like to go to Livingston or any town; permanent situation; City references. Apply at No. 215 East 26th-st., second floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant; is sober and industrious, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from last employer. Address J. E. Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single, sober, steady man; a good driver; long experience in the business; three years the last City employer from whom he left. Call or address W. D., Nos. 2 and 5 East 20th-st., rear stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of long experience in the business; will be found obliging and generally useful, and has the very best City and country reference. Address J. K., Box No. 20 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; is a native of England; thoroughly competent in the business; no objection to the country; best City references can be seen to-day and Monday. Address A. B., waiter, No. 423 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced and thoroughly competent young man; unexceptionable City references. Call or address at present employer's, No. 16 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH gardener, single man, a situation; thoroughly understands the profession in all its branches; good references. Address D. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his duties, and can furnish best references. Address THOMAS, No. 160 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUation as coachman; is a steady and careful driver; has the best City recommendations. Address EDWARD, No. 6 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; no encumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all the branches. Call or address A. W., at No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a single young man; good City references. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, No. 133 West 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO LAWYERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED desires a clerk to aid his duties as Commissioner of the United States Circuit Courts; applicant needs good health, habits and general education, accurate knowledge of law terms and books, an unusually good hand-writing and quickness, accuracy and success in literary labor and business; duties will be to collect authorities, frame notes of cases, assist in correcting the Press and in correspondence, &c., also many outside inquiries and commissions incidental to the work; no mail; give whole time and attend in New-York or Washington, as desired; practical knowledge of short-hand reporting or of actual legislation, will be additional recommendations; good reference required. Apply by letter only, the personal interview entertained; his own handwriting, giving real name and full residence. Letters headed "confidential" shall be so treated. BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT, Box No. 132 Times Office.

AT THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE Turkish Baths, corner 25th-st., a colored man, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American or Englishman; age about 30; references required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMpetent to act as infant's nurse; also a nurse to care for older children; City references required. Apply at No. 20 West 16th-st. Friday and Saturday mornings, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as waitress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply with City references as No. 50 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, VEGETABLE GARdener, Protestant. Apply to Mr. ANDERSON, No. 425 Broadway, upstairs.

GREENWOOD.—FOR SALE—A VERY DEsirable lot, beautifully located, in the old ground, but a short distance from the entrance, on both a road and pathway, with granite posts and galvanized bar inclosure. Price $700. Apply or address J. H., Nos. 51 and 53 White-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING FOR TWO GENTLEMEN.—A nicely furnished third-story front room, with large pantry; location pleasant; house brown-stone; all improvements; every attention to comfort; best references; terms very moderate; three minutes from Fulton and Walker ferries. No. 66 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF THREE FURNISHED rooms, all connecting, on second floor; house No. 21 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be hired by one, two or three gentlemen only, without board; family small and private; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, unfurnished, separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 45 East 21st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant rooms with board, at a moderate price, at No. 243 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 29TH-ST., two suites of rooms with private names, or to gentlemen with board; reasonable terms to parties making arrangements by the year.

NO. 216 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board; private family; no moving; references.

NO. 9 WEST 30TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor; also one on second floor; will be vacated April 15; with or without private table.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 20 West 31st-st.

A SUITE OF THREE LARGE ROOMS on second floor, near Delmonico's, to let till May 1. Apply to C. A. WRIGHT, Tribune Office.

HANDSOME LARGE ROOMS,

ALBANY.

A Most Disgraceful Quarrel in the Assembly.

The Election Law—Its Provisions and Speculations—The Ring Gas Bill—How Tweed Rules the Democracy—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The disgraceful scene that occurred on the floor of the Assembly this evening, an account of which will be found in the regular report of the proceedings, has been the subject of general comment since the adjournment. Gov. HOFFMAN'S boast that the triumph of the Democracy in the State would give the people an "Honest Legislature" would have been nearer the truth, if he had said that it would turn the Legislature into a bear-garden, or arena for prize-fighters. If the good people of the State could be present here in a body for one week, and measure the character and calibre of their Representatives, and the way they conduct legislation, they certainly would not return a majority of Democrats here for another year; and if the Republican Party could not give them a better show, they would think it best to abolish the Legislature altogether. From the beginning of the session, when that outrage on justice and decency, to say nothing of the rights of the people, was perpetrated in the interest of Tammany Hall, and with the assent of every Democrat in the Assembly, in order that the Democratic Party might have a majority in that body, no man had a right to expect from the majority thus acquired anything but disgrace and dishonor to the State. What was begun in fraud might appropriately end in a fight. Messrs. WEED and IRVING, the actors in the humiliating spectacle witnessed this evening are both Democrats, and both members of the Railroad Committee, which bears the reputation of being one of the worst "striking" committees in the House. The bill, out of which the quarrel grew, is universally regarded here as a "striking" bill, although the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, if rumor speaks truth, is more or less mixed up with it, if not privy to its introduction. Mr. WEED is understood to have opposed the "striking" propensities of a portion of the Committee, and his honorable course on the Erie Repeal bill and the Viaduct Railroad gained him the enmity not only of the Chairman of the Committee, but of the Speaker, TOM FIELDS, and all the tools of Tammany in the Assembly, including the Clerk of the House, whose false count or miscount on the Viaduct bill he exposed. The whole gang of them have made a dead set at him whenever an opportunity has occurred since that time, but he has proved an overmatch for them in debate, and has gained the sympathy of the honest men of both parties. In the row to-night he seems to have the sympathy of nearly everybody, including the Speaker, who hates IRVING, if possible, more than he hates WEED. The parties tell different stories about the origin of the quarrel, IRVING claiming that WEED first struck in and called him a "d—d thief," before they retired to the Clerk's room, where WEED got the blow in the eye from which the blood flowed so profusely. WEED, however, denies this statement in toto, and says that he neither struck him nor even doubled up his fists at him on the floor or in the Clerk's room. The excitement in the House during the scrimmage was intense; and had not the belligerents been fortunately pushed by their friends into the Clerk's room, and the door closed on them, it would probably have ended in a free Democratic fight all around. The farce of appointing an investigating committee to report on the affair, on motion of TOM FIELDS, is the laughable part of the performance. The investigation will probably terminate as the one did last Winter—when FIELDS kicked up the row with AINSWORTH, of Saratoga—in smoke. The proper investigating committee is the people, who should cease sending bullies and blackguards to the Legislature. But this will never be while Tammany rules the State.

The Election Law—Its Provisions and Speculations—The Ring Gas Bill—How Tweed Rules the Democracy—Destruction of the State Printing Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7, 1871.

The Senate confined itself to a two and a half hours' session today, and then adjourned over to Monday evening. As everything in the way of legislation in the upper House goes by the beck and nod of TWEED, that body is able to rush business through much more speedily than the Assembly, and therefore can afford to have more holidays. The lower House will continue in session till to-morrow afternoon, by which time it hopes to be able to catch up with the "Boss." None of the big jobs, like the Tax Levy and the Registry bill, however, are to be taken up in the Assembly till next week, when TWEED can be on hand with his lobbyists to grease the axles in case the wheels should not run smoothly.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The only important thing done in the Senate before it adjourned was the introduction by the great Tycoon of a bill to still further nullify the act of Congress relative to elections. Unable to agree upon the bill proposed by Senator HARDENBURGH to change the election from November back to October, the Democrats have used every effort to compromise and unite upon some means of evasion, that shall enable them in the cities to nullify the Supervisory act of Congress. This morning Senator TWEED introduced his project, and claims that he has met the difficulty and conquered it. Like the Boss' amended Registry law, it attempts to do indirectly what TWEED had not the manliness to do directly—evade the law of Congress for the protection of the ballot. The following are the provisions of the bill:

At each annual election at which a representative in Congress, Senator or member of Assembly is hereafter to be elected, the inspectors in the several election districts of this State shall provide and keep a separate box in which all ballots for Representative in Congress, to be indorsed "Congress," shall be deposited, also a separate box in which all ballots for Senator, to be indorsed "Senate," shall be deposited, and also a separate box in which all ballots for member of Assembly, to be indorsed "Assembly," shall be deposited. And the ballots deposited in said several boxes shall be estimated and canvassed in the order named above respectively, and immediately following the estimate and canvass of the ballots indorsed State.

The proposition is unquestionably to force the Supervisors to leave the room immediately after the Congressional vote is canvassed. It was hardly worth while to so particularly indicate that a separate box should be used in which to deposit the ballots for Senator and Assembly. But consistency is a jewel, and as it is the only virtue now left to the Tammany Ring, they are loth to lose it. It is understood that this bill is thrown out as a sop to Senator HARDENBURGH, who is not at all satisfied with it, but is fully impressed with the belief that his bill is the true one, and that it must eventually be adopted. Even the New-York members, who were at first most opposed to the original bill, are now understood to be favorable to it; and Senator TWEED, while presenting this, is satisfied that it is but a step in the right direction. When the caucus was held, some weeks ago, upon the act changing the time of election, it was feared that the fight that would necessarily spring up upon its adoption would so draw party lines that the power of the Administration would be more effective than now; but familiarity has given them courage, and it is not at all improbable that they will take up the original proposition.

There is no question that the Democracy are afraid of the Supervisory law, and it is the opinion of the bolder spirits of the party, that unless some war cry is found, around which they can rally the Democracy, the loss of the Legislature is certain. The Carey case cannot be repeated, and even this year's action has given new courage to the country districts where some honesty still remains. Tammany is strengthening herself with unlimited supplies of money, and this Fall the citizens of the City of New-York will pay for the State election.

THE RING GAS BILL.

The Gas bill which TOM FIELDS smuggled through the Assembly, and TWEED beckoned through the Senate, without its even being considered in Committee or known even to a dozen members of either House, has encountered a snag in the Executive Chamber. The bill, it will be recollected, conferred on certain individuals—without making them a corporation or subject to the liabilities of corporations—power to erect gas works and manufacture and supply gas exclusively for all time to come to the whole of the Central Park, and a large area of territory in the vicinity of the Park. The corporators were mostly nobodies, whose names were put into the bill as dummies for leading Tammany politicians, whom they represented. The Governor, it seems, has refused to sign the bill, in the shape it passed, it being a little too glaring a job even for his india-rubber conscience. What the nature of his objections were has not transpired, but today FIELDS got through a resolution "respectfully requesting" the Governor to return the bill to the Assembly for "amendments."

BLACK OR WHITE, JUST AS YOU SAY, BOSS.

A striking illustration of the truckling subserviency to TWEED, that characterizes every Democratic Senator here, was afforded in the several votes on the Water bill. When it first came up in the Senate, Mr. PARKER moved to limit the amount to be expended under the bill to one million dollars. TWEED objected, and every Democratic Senator voted with him against the amendment. A few days afterward, the Boss offers an amendment to the bill limiting the amount to five million dollars a year, although he had previously told the Senate that one million was more than would be needed. Disregarding the inconsistency of the author of the bill, as well as the interests of the tax-payers, every Democratic Senator voted for this amendment and made it five million dollars. In a few days more TWEED comes forward with another amendment, rescinding his last one, and fixing the limit at one million—just what Mr. PARKER first proposed, and which all the Democrats voted down. Now, however, they all turn round at the beck of TWEED and vote for the amendment. If the Boss says the crow is white it is white; if he says it is black, then black it is. Such a degrading exhibition of Senatorial vassalage to one man was probably never before witnessed in a Legislative body. How such men as Senator HARDENBERGH, Senator MURPHY and Senator LORD can consent to stultify themselves in this manner, at the bidding of a man like TWEED, is past comprehension.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

The destruction of the State printing establishment of WEED & PARSONS will cause a delay of several months in bringing out the multifarious books and documents that have been ordered by the Legislature, but what grieves members most is the loss of the "Red Books," of which they had voted themselves 100 copies each, and but few of which had yet been delivered. These "Red Books" are regarded by members as the most valuable campaign documents they can distribute among their constituents, and some of them send off as many as one thousand or one thousand five hundred copies. Each book, with the name of the donee stamped in gilt letters upon the cover, is considered equal to one vote at least in favor of the donor in case he wishes to return to the Legislature.

Another book, of even greater interest to a large share of the members of the Legislature, was "squelched" by this conflagration. The manuscripts of a work to be called *Biographical Sketches of the State Officers and Members of the Legislature*, gotten up by some enterprising Albany reporters, has gone the way of the Red Books, and the brilliant achievements and rising fame of the Solons of the Empire State have ended in smoke. There is one consolation, however, for them and for the world at large at the grievous loss. A similar book was published last year containing the biographies of a large portion of the present members, and to this work, a few copies of which are presumed to be extant, the world can resort for comfort and solace in the present affliction.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Friday, April 7.

A large number of reports were made.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Patrick Hall Association.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to amend the Election law—providing for separate boxes to contain the tickets for Congressmen, Senators and Assemblymen, respectively.

The Governor returned the bill to amend the charter of the Central Savings Bank, of New-York, with his objections. The bill grants unusual and unwarranted powers.

The veto was sustained.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of bills were reported, many of which were recommitted, to be reported complete.

Mr. D. B. HILL introduced a bill to amend the charter of Elmira, and had it referred to be complete.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill similar to Mr. CREAMER'S in the Senate, putting religious societies on the same footing with other corporations.

The passage of a large number of bills was then commenced.

Gov. HOFFMAN'S veto of the bill to incorporate the Glenelda Savings Bank was received.

The grounds for the veto were that it does not conform to the usual requirements of a charter for a savings bank. It authorizes loans on bonds and mortgages, but fixes no limit to the amount that may be so loaned. The bill is otherwise loosely drawn. Veto sustained.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN rose to thank the Governor for returning this bill. It was only a day or two since this House passed a bill to pay a salary to the President of one of these Associations. He then warned the House against bills of that description, and against the increase of these institutions, made apparently for the sole purpose of making places for men to draw salaries out of the surplus earnings of the money of the poor.

The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in New-York to commit vagrants was read and passed.

After the passage of more bills, a recess was taken until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Several bills were passed, the most important being those incorporating the Phenix Trust Company of New-York; to authorize the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn to increase its stock.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Mr. FLAGG moved that the Railroad Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to repeal the section of the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company authorizing the lease of railroads. Objected to.

Mr. FLAGG then moved to lay this order of business on the table, with a view to make his motion. Lost—41 to 68.

While this vote was taking, Messrs. WEED and IRVING, and a number of other members stood beside the Clerk watching the recording of the vote. Mr. IRVING, who has for some time entertained an ill feeling toward Mr. WEED, pushed up against him. Mr. WEED resisted the pressure, and requested him to keep away. Mr. IRVING then applied to him an epithet, which Mr. WEED coolly responded to, saying he desired no difficulty. The conversation becoming so loud, the Speaker (Mr. FIELDS in the chair) directed all standing by the Clerk to take their seats, and especially Messrs. IRVING and WEED. All moved away, some to their seats and others elsewhere. Messrs. IRVING and WEED passed to the Clerk's room in the rear of the desk. There Mr. IRVING again assaulted Mr. WEED, applying epithets and challenging him to go out of the House. Mr. WEED responded, "IRVING, I am no fighting man, and want nothing to do with a fighting man." Some one was standing partly in front of WEED at this moment, when IRVING reached over ere WEED knew of his intention, and struck him a blow in the face, inflicting a severe gash under one of his eyes. He then made another lunge at WEED, who simply raised his hand and checked the force of IRVING'S second blow. The bystanders then interfered and stopped further violence.

Speaker HITCHMAN then took the chair and called the attention of the House to the matter.

Mr. FIELDS moved a committee of investigation to report to-morrow morning, which was unanimously carried, and Messrs. FIELDS, FREAR, NICHOLAS, LITTLEJOHN and ALVORD were named as the Committee.

Much feeling was exhibited in the House among the members at the outrage, and at first there was a disposition to dispose of the case at once, but the Speaker urged that further time be taken in the matter. Adjourned.

Mr. Bergh and the Swill-Fed Cows.

Yesterday Mr. BERGH and his officers made another raid on cattle-pens and swill-milk sheds up-town. At the cattle-pens in Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, in charge of JOHN ELLIOTT, agent for the Communipaw Company, a large number of cattle were confined in a filthy condition. One poor sheep was in a dying condition and had been in that state for five days. ELLIOTT was arrested by Mr. BERGH, but was afterward released on his promising to improve the condition of the pens. The cattle were all turned out and inspected, and afterward turned into a large yard for exercise. After inspecting other pens, the Bergh brigade proceeded down to Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, at which the cars of the "Greene line" were stopped and several teams of lame horses turned out. Some of the drivers were very abusive. After fresh horses had been sent down and the line was set going, the humanitarians fell in with several quarry trucks loaded with stones. To these were attached many poor, worn out, spavined and disabled animals in a wretched condition. These were turned out, much to the astonishment of the drivers, who thought their horses in fine condition. After these had been attended to tracks were made for the cow sheds at Harlem, and there some hours were spent in turning the poor cattle out of their miserable, dirty stables.

The Broadway Lottery Store Reopened.

The managers of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Co-operative Distribution, at No. 396 Broadway, who were arrested by Capt. WALSH on Tuesday last, appear to have succeeded in partially, at least, appeasing the outraged law. Wednesday and Thursday last the store in which the alleged prizes are exhibited and the drawing of tickets was conducted, remained closed, but early yesterday morning the store was again opened, and the flaming placards once more sown broadcast.

Inside the store was a huge placard with the following announcement: "The sale of tickets and drawings will be resumed on Monday, the wheel having been examined by the Committee, and found to contain the prizes on the list. The concert will positively take place to-night." The establishment was crowded during the day, and until a late hour of the evening, but there was no attempt to sell any tickets or resume the drawing. There were two policemen in the place, who said they had orders from Capt. WALSH to prevent the removal of any property, but further than that they were not aware that they had any particular business there.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Sabbath Committee are to hold a public meeting on Sunday evening, at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. The object of the meeting is to discuss some of the present aspects of the Sabbath question. Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, CHAS. TRACEY, Esq., and NATHAN BISHOP, LL.D., are the speakers.

By invitation of GEO. B. RAYMOND, Esq., agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, a small steam-boat party of gentlemen yesterday made an excursion down the Bay to where divers have commenced to raise the silver ore from the barge lately sunk by the *City of Manchester*. The interesting spectacle of the arming of the submarine adventurer and his ascent was witnessed with great interest. The furious current of the tide prevented a long stay under water, though skillful divers often stay under for hours at a time. Several bags of the silver ore from the famous mines of Utah were brought up, however, and examined with interest. The ore when sunk was on its way to Wales to be smelted, as the process is so much better understood there that the additional amount of silver extracted from the ore much more than pays for the transportation across the ocean.

The Police Commissioners yesterday, transferred Sergt. FRANCIS J. BARFIELD from the Eighteenth Precinct to the First, and Sergt. FRANK B. RANDALL from the First to the Eighteenth. The Commissioners also ordered the transfer to the Board of Police of the town of Yonkers, of the property used for Police purposes in that town, including the lease of the Station-house. This action was taken in compliance with a request from the Yonkers Commissioners, made through GEO. W. CORN, Secretary of the Board.

The First Regiment of New-York Militia, (Hawkin's Zouaves,) Col. J. K. PERLEY, took possession of their new armory on Thirty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, last evening. About 9½ o'clock the regiment marched into the hall, and after a short drill the order was given to "stack arms," and the men partook of a bountiful collation. After this was finished the drill was renewed. The Seventy-first Regiment, which formerly occupied this armory, have moved to the new building on Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The steam-ship *Wisconsin*, of the Williams & Guion line, proceeded to her wharf from Quarantine, yesterday, where she had been detained since Sunday in consequence of having a case of small-pox on board, and at once commenced to discharge cargo. She will sail on Wednesday of next week. The vessels of this line have sailed on the appointed day during the entire Winter, and have not once failed to carry the mails promptly and expeditiously since the line has had the contract.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, PHILIP HARGRAVES, JEM MACE'S partner, was committed in $10,000 bail for stealing $6,000 from GEORGE HILL, alias Cooley Keys, a notorious gambler. The prisoner, HILL and BILL CLARKE, of No. 50 Houston-street, went on a spree on Thursday, and HILL becoming intoxicated, they took the pocket-book, containing $6,000 according to his allegations. CLARKE was arrested yesterday afternoon, and will be tried today. The accused say they took the pocket-book for safe keeping, and that it contained only $130.

Good Friday was observed yesterday in this City by a partial suspension of secular pursuits, and by solemn services in all Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The Stock and Gold Exchanges held no sessions, while the Courts stood adjourned until Monday. Many public offices and the public schools were closed. The preparations made for the celebration of Easter Sunday by the Catholic and Episcopalian churches of the City are more extensive than they ever were before. Many of the other churches will also have special services.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee for the relief of the suffering population of France, yesterday, Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, the Chairman, stated that in consequence of the speculation in provisions entered into after France was reopened to commerce, and the sudden influx of supplies previously purchased by the Government for use as soon as communications should be restored, there is now a superabundant food supply in the country. Further aid is needed only in money.

On Thursday evening, HENRY MCDERMOTT, of Stapleton, Staten Island, entered a stage and gave JOHN TOMPKINS, the driver, a $5 note, from which the latter was to take out ten cents. TOMPKINS gave back only ninety cents, and asserted that Mr. MCDERMOTT had only given a $1 note. MCDERMOTT, however, called an officer, and, on searching the driver's seat, the $5 note was found concealed under the cushion. Justice HOGAN, yesterday, held TOMPKINS for trial.

The New-York Rendering Company have received since the 1st of May the bodies of 2,610 dead horses, and 524 live ones, deceased or condemned. Of these horses 878 were farcied, and 647 glandered. Twenty-five per cent. of the horses received for the last three months had their hoofs off, or the feet were badly affected by the salt thrown in the roadways, or were injured by nails being picked up in the hoof.

ADAMS, HALLOCK & Co., No. 20 John-street, have just completed and have on exhibition at their store three sterling silver communion services made of memorial silver—one set for the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. HALL, Brooklyn; one set for St. Paul's Episcopal, Rev. Dr. DROWNE, Brooklyn; and one for the Church of the Redeemer, Episcopal, Rev. Dr. JESSUP, Brooklyn.

The first of a series of public temperance meetings will be held in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, near Division-street, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Short addresses will be delivered by EDWARD CARSWELL and GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esqs. These meetings are to be conducted under the direction of Harmony Division, No. 6, Sons of Temperance.

In the case of RAPPINS against SPELMAN and others, published in the TIMES of yesterday, it was inadvertently stated that the jury in disagreeing stood ten for defendant and two for plaintiff; the relative positions of the jurors was just the reverse of this.

Memorial services will be held at Zion M. E. Church, corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. WM. F. BUTLER, Bishop S. T. JONES and others.

Through error it was stated in yesterday's TIMES that the Shellabarger bill would be found on the second page. The document was placed on the sixth page.

BROOKLYN.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the basin of the Atlantic Dock yesterday morning. This is the third body that has been found in the river during the present week. None of them have been identified.

The Court of Inquiry at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in the case of Mrs. DIXON, who preferred charges of pilfering from the Government against her husband, a boatswain in the navy, was continued yesterday. The morning session of the Court was occupied by the reading of the testimony taken on Thursday. At 2 o'clock the Court reassembled, and Mr. DIXON, through his counsel, Mr. FOWLER, submitted his reply to the charges preferred, denying that there was any just foundation for them. At the conclusion, the Court took the papers and the record of the proceedings, which will be forwarded to Washington, where they will be revised and arranged by the Naval Judge-Advocate, Major J. B. BOLLES, after which Secretary ROBESON will give his opinion.

A party of sailors belonging to the United States flag-ship *Ticonderoga*, Commander BADGER, lying at the Navy-yard, obtained a boat on Thursday, and deserted from the vessel. Soon after they started a steam-launch was sent in chase, but the boat reached Irishtown before the little steamer could prevent it, and the men abandoning the boat, escaped. A party headed by an officer, attempted to head them off on shore, but the roughs appeared in such threatening force, that the officials were obliged to give up the chase.

A little girl aged two years and six months, named MARY JANE GILROY, met with a sad death yesterday morning, at the residence of her parents, North Sixth and Seventh streets, Williamsburg. The child was locked in a room by its parents for safe keeping during their absence, and on their return, an hour afterward, they found that its clothes had taken fire from a stove, and that it was so shockingly burned that there was no hope of saving it. After some twenty minutes' exquisite agony, death relieved the little sufferer.

The body of a man was found near Fort Hamilton, last evening, with a five-barrel pistol alongside, three barrels of which were discharged. The balls had entered the breast near the heart. The deceased was a German about thirty years of age. He had in his pockets a card of the South Brooklyn Harmonia Club, with the name of J. WECHTERSHAUSER; also a card of ALFRED DODGE, Amity-street, New-York, and another of LOFFLER, Harvest House, East New-York. He had evidently been a carrier or agent for the sale of newspapers. Justice CHURCH took charge of the body.

JAMES L. STONE, the keeper of a pretended intelligence office, at No. 150 Myrtle-avenue, was sent to jail for a couple of weeks, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for having swindled a poor negro out of $2.

The congregation of the Church of the Covenant have secured a fine piece of ground at the corner of Classon-avenue and Baltic-street, on which they intend, shortly, to erect a place of worship. Rev. FRANKLIN NOBLE is the pastor.

By the quarterly report of the Board of Health it appears that, during the past three months, there were 2,273 nuisances reported, of which 2,125 have been abated, while 39 still remain to be removed. The deaths for that period number 2,406, and the births 1,169.

NEW-JERSEY.

The next lecture before the Ladies' Library Association will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, at the Court-house, Hudson City, N. J., by EDWIN JAMES. Subject: "Napoleon III." The last lecture, by Mayor SAWYER, on Secret Societies, was numerously attended, and one of the most successful of any yet given this season.

JOHN CONOVER, an employe of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, was killed, yesterday morning, while coupling cars at the Jersey City freight depot. He was caught between the bumpers and crushed to death. He leaves a wife and three children at Freehold, Monmouth County, and had been but a short time working on the road.

The Newark Common Council has granted to the military the use of the fire alarm telegraph in the event of riots or other affairs that may necessitate the calling out of the militia. Though such necessity is at present very unlikely, arms and ammunition have been put in store for the use of the troops.

Late on Thursday night, a man named WARDEN MILLARD, residing a short distance outside Bayonne, was proceeding home when a tramp met him, stunned him with a blow on the side of the head and relieved him of a silver watch and a pocket-book containing $5.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City yesterday afternoon, JOHN P. CULVER was elected Chief Engineer. Mr. BUMSTEAD nominated Col. BERTHOUD, the Legislative lobbyist for the Erie Railway Company. The latter was defeated by one vote.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Surgeon John F. Randolph, in addition to his duties as Attending Surgeon at New-Orleans, is ordered to relieve Capt. Florence O'Donnohue of his duties as Assistant Medical Purveyor, the latter, on being relieved, to report for duty as Medical Store-keeper at New-York, relieving Capt. George Wright; Capt. P. Cherbonnier, Medical Store-keeper, as soon as the Medical Purveyor's Department at Santa Fé is closed, will report here for orders.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2, $1 27¼@$1 27⅜, cash; $1 27¾@$1 28, seller April; afternoon heavy at $1 26¾. CORN dull and lower at 54½c.@55c.; afternoon heavy at 51½c. OATS dull and nominal. RYE easier at 93½c. BARLEY nominal at 75c. HIGHWINES active at 86c. Mess PORK quiet and lower at $19 37½@$19 50, cash; $19 62½ seller May. LARD quiet at 11¼c.@11½c. MEATS quiet; Short Clear Middles, 9¾c. Live HOGS dull and weak at $5 70@$6 25. CATTLE fairly active, but lower; sales at $4 85@$7. FREIGHTS dull; to Buffalo, 5½c. on Corn. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 190,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—COTTON dull and nominal at 13½c. FLOUR quiet, choice superfine Winter, $5 55; Extra Winter, $5 85; Double Extra, $6@$6 35. WHEAT firm, Spring, $1 33@$1 37½ for strictly prime to choice Red, $1 55@$1 64. CORN dull, mixed in bulk, 50c.@52c.; Mixed sacked, 57c. OATS firmer, No. 2 Mixed, 51c.; sacked, 54c.@55c. BARLEY easier; Spring at 90c.@$1 15. RYE declining; sales No. 1, at 95c. WHISKY dull at 87½c. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK $19 62½. BACON Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. HAMS, Sugar Cured and Plain, 15c.@15½c.; Canvassed nominal, 11½c. HOGS lower; sales at $5 50@$6 25. CATTLE firm at $4 12½@$6 50 for common to choice. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—FLOUR steady; retail demand only. WHEAT neglected; No. 2 Spring, nominally $1 42. CORN 1c. better; sales, 8,000 bushels Toledo at 68c. in store; a few cars do. at 68c. on the track. OATS nominal at 59c.@59½c., on the track and in store. RYE held at $1 10. BARLEY entirely neglected. SEEDS dull and unchanged. PORK dull at $20@$20 25. LARD dull at 12¾c.@12½c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c. CATTLE—Buyers refuse to concede the advance demanded by holders, and the receipts—335 cars, against 495 same day of last week—went eastward in first hands. The only sales made were 51 Canada Steers, averaging 1,184 lbs. to 1,198 lbs., at $6 75, and 30 Indiana, 1,305 lbs., at $6 75. SHEEP and HOGS—No transactions.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $6 30@$6 50. WHEAT steady and in moderate demand at $1 38@$1 40. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 57c. RYE dull and nominal at $1 04@$1 06. OATS steady and in moderate demand. BARLEY in good demand at full prices. Mess PORK dull and unchanged. LARD dull and drooping; sales at 11¼c.@11½c. Bulk MEATS dull, asking 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Clear Rib, 9½c. for Clear Sides. BACON dull and drooping, asking 7¾c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Clear Rib, 10½c. for Clear Sides. TOBACCO steady and unchanged. WHISKY quiet and weak.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 7.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 53, and two cars do. $1 55@$1 56. CORN quiet at 88c. in car-lots. OATS dull; sales 1 car Western at 63c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 for bolted, $1 80 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c.; Millfeed to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; to Albany, $5 20 ⅌ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts, 7,363 bales; gross, 7,437 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 229,287 bales; market quiet but firm; middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts of the week, 38,300 bales; gross receipts, 29,015 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 14,649 bales; Havre, 8,592 bales, Bremen, 1,022 bales; Antwerp, 2,812 bales; Amsterdam, 4,179 bales; Cronstadt, 7,195 bales; Genoa, 4,738 bales; Hamburg, 2,321 bales; Barcelona, 604 bales; Vera Cruz, 820 bales; coastwise, 7,320 bales; sales, 36,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—TOBACCO active and unchanged; sales, 316 hhds. COTTON dull; Middling, 13½c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK, $20. BACON—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c., packed. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c., loose. HAMS—Sugar-cured, packed, 15½c.; plain, 14½c. LARD, 12½c.@13½c. WHISKY quiet at 87c.

MOBILE, Ala., April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,045 bales; gross, 1,998 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,745 bales, continent, 600 bales; coastwise, 85 bales; sales 500 bales; stock, 54,690 bales. Net receipts of the week, 5,101 bales; gross, 6,049 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,148 bales; continent, 2,012 bales; coastwise, 515 bales; sales, 4,900 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,047 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,723 bales; coastwise, 1,145 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 49,031 bales. Market—Demand moderate; Middling, 14c.; net receipts of the week, 9,224 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,039 bales; to France, 2,775 bales; coastwise, 2,912 bales; sales, 7,200 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts, 668 bales; exports coastwise, 689 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock 21,087 bales; market quiet; middling, 13¾c. Net receipts of the week, 4,288 bales; gross, 4,303 bales; exports continent, 2,411 bale; coastwise, 2,236 bales; sales, 1,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts, 145 bales; gross, 295 bales; sales, 293 bales; stock, 10,101 bales; market quiet and steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts of the week, 995 bales; gross, 2,235 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,575 bales; coastwise, 510 bales; sales, 3,033 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts, 445 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 504 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,151 bales; market quiet; Low Middling, 12¾c.; net receipts of the week, 3,193 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,632 bales; coastwise, 1,656 bales; sales, 400 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts, 60 bales; stock, 2,116 bales. Nothing doing. Net receipts of the week, 318 bales; exports, coastwise, 959 bales; sales, 112 bales.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—Nothing doing in the COTTON market because of the holiday; net receipts of the week, 530 bales; gross, 3,201 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 1,200 bales.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 2 bales; stock on hand, 38,000 bales.

CITY POINT, April 7.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 310 bales.

[Advertisement.]

The "good time" that has been "coming" will have arrived when "quick transit" is a thing accomplished, and "O. T." seems to have assumed shape now in the Viaduct proposed. Before, however, you are viaducted to Harlem you will want [illegible]. Of course you will want good hats. You want nothing but the best, eh? Well, then, of course you know where to get them. At KNOX'S, No. [illegible] Broadway. Knox is the hatter.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	April 8	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Cleopatra	April 8	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	April 8	New-York	St. Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 5½ A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	3 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—His Excellency Sir James Walker and Secretary, Lady Walker and 2 children, Miss Walker, Gen. James Watson Webb, lady, son and maid, Mrs. C. Hills, Col. Gansvort, Miss Gansvort, Mr. Kellogg and lady, A. Rolfe, Miss Rolfe, Chares Spear and lady, Miss Spear, Mr. Spear, Mrs. Mott, Miss Mott, Mrs. Foulke, Miss Foulke, Mr. Reece and lady, Mr. Curtis, child and maid, Dr. Bemeger, A. Rone, C. Updror, Walter H. Gilson, J. Allison, B. M. Garbelle, R. Queredo, D. Thomas, Mrs. Bourne and maid, Mr. Barber, Mr. Daniels, Capt. Hayes and wife, Mrs. Weine and daughter, C. S. Knox, Mrs. Garcia and child, G. Gillepa, P. Garcia, A. Montfield.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:33 | Sun sets......6:25 | Moon rises.10:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:48 | Gov. Island.10:33 | Hell Gate..11:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.

Barks Csarina Nickels, Cork for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Espiegle, (Br.,) Way, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Maria Angela, (Ital.,) Piraino, Venice, Fabbri & Chauncey; Aladdin, (Nor.,) Evensen, Santander, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Zittlosen, Pickett, Cardenas, Warren Ray & Co.; Courier, (Br.,) Bartlett, Wilmington, G. F. Bulley; America, (N. G.,) Koper, Bremen, Unkhardt & Co.

Brigs Henry & Louise, Hand, Trinidad de Cuba, Evans, Ball & Co.; Transport, Wyman, Cardenas, Heney & Parker; Lydia H. Cole, Jones, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Schrs. Jenny, (Fr.,) Fournier, Basse Terre, (Guad.,) H. A. Vatable & Son; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Mary Ellen, Hubbard, Harbor Island, Jas. Douglass & Son; Cabin, Clark, Musquash, Jed Frye & Co.; Surprise, Beers, Baltimore; Hydrangea, Smith, New-Haven; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Porte Plato, Montgomery, St. Marc for orders, Eggers & Heinlein; Annie Hooper, Boston, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son; A. W. Thompson, Lawson, New Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana April 1, via Nassau 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Centipede, Willets, Philadelphia, with coal to J. Hand.

Steam-ship Virgo, Quick, Savannah April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Tererina, (Ital.,) Viola, Palermo, 90 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 14; has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (of Barbadoes,) Nelson, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator March 11 in lon. 39; had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and S. E. gales.

Brig H. H. Wright, (of Searsport,) Meyer, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had N. E. and S. E. gales for last 10 ds., and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. March 25, lat. 31, lon. 65, spoke schr. E. J. Palmer, from Porto Rico, bound N.; left in port barks Palestine, seeking; Mary Stetson, for Guanica, to finish ldg. for New-York; brigs, Winona, for Baltimore, ldg.; N. Stowers, for New-York, do.; A. J. Ross, disg.; Alpha, for Boston, ldg.; schrs., Garland, for Baltimore, ldg.; J. W. Elwell, for Delaware Breakwater, do.

Brig Alva, (of St. John, N. B.,) Armstrong, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to Long Island Sugar Refinery—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and S. E. gales.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. and N. E. gales.

Brig James Fraser, (Br.,) Matheson, Point a Pitre, Guadaloupe 19 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan—vessel to Bird, Perkins & Jobes. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Brig Wilmington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Jerrier, Moule, Guadaloupe 19 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Left no vessels; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Hase, (of Providence,) Hoover, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Consolidated Coal Co.

Schr. Wm. G. R. Mowry, (of Calais,) Eaton, Galveston 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Was hove to 3 ds. between the Capes of Florida and Hatteras, with strong variable gales from all points of the compass, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; April 4, in the Gulf Stream, picked up a large wooden buoy marked No. 5.

Schr. Brother's Bride, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Martin, Sagua 12 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Albereda & Kimely—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had moderate weather up to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence, with strong N. winds.

Schr. Margie, (of Eastport,) McFadden, Yasa 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; left in port brig James Miller, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. J. A. Griffin, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Foster, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has had a succession of N. E. and S. E. gales for last 10 ds., and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Sabma, (of Bath,) Currier, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Benner, Brown & Pinckney—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, 6 ds., with lumber to F. Russell—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Sailed in co. with schr. J. J. Pharo, for New-York.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Rancocas, Clark, Virginia. April 4, off Egg Harbor in a gale from N. E. lost jibboom.

Schr. Crusoe, Robinson, Machias, with lath, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Gould, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sinaloa, Cates, Marchias, with lath, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Florence I. Lockwood, St. John, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Alcora, Smith, Machias, 8 ds. with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. L. M. Aldrich, Fisher, Virginia.

Schr. Mira, Higgins, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dessosway, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. L. H. Jones, Cousins, Virginia.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Clements, Virginia.

Schr. John B. Brisk, Wilson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. W. Wilson, Harris Millstone Point.

Schr. Caroline, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. J. E. Frost, Strong, Virginia.

Schr. R. Mason, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr. Idlewild, Hickman, Virginia.

Schr. P. Boyce, Adams, Virginia.

Schr. Edwin Reed, Hawes, Alexandria.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry J. Raymond, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Shandler, Lee, Richmond.

Schr. Pioneer, Lather, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Jane, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Georgetown for Newark.

Schr. Sarah Houlman, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Baltimore.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

Below—Bark Hampton, from Glasgow; brig Jennie Clark, from Havana.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. S. W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 7.—Arr. brig P. M. Tinker, from Pernambuco; schrs. Carrie M. Clark, from Port au Prince; M. E. Sampson, from Cardenas.

BOSTON, April 7.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; and Neptune, from New-York; bark Ethan Allen, from New-Bedford; brigs Nellie Antrim, from Rio Grande; Unicorn, from Surinam; Premier, from Port-au-Prince; Mariposa, from Trinidad; Clara P. Gibbs, from Cienfuegos. Schrs. Clara Jenkins, from Cape Haytien; William, from Cape Haytien; Pomona, from Azua; Frank and Emily, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; ship Remington, from Boston; brig Maria Louisa, Matanzas; schrs. Edwin, from New-Orleans; Train, from Wilmington, N. C. Sld. schrs. W. H. Seccia, for Havana; J. E. Dailey, for Georgetown, S. C., and Clara, from Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—Arr. steamer Northerner from a cruise. She reports passed in for Baltimore brigs Virginia, Dane, from Florida; Mariah, from Aricibo; Sandusky, from Rio; Lodriel, from Eayaques; schr. Watawga, from Antigua. Passed in for Baltimore bark Erie, from New-York. Sld. bark Lief, for Baltimore.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 7.—Arr. steamer Express, from Philadelphia, for Portland.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 7.—Arr. schr. W. H. Jones, from Fernandina, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 6.—Arr. schrs. William, (Br.,) Cape Haytien, Boston; Frank & Emily, Charleston, do.; Bartie Pierce, Deal's Island, do.; L. M. Jenkins, for do.; Helen J. Holway, Baltimore, do.; Winged Racer and Kit Carson, Tangier, do.; Freddie Walter, do. Portland; Bramhall, New-York, do.; N. H. Hall, do., Plymouth; D. B. Newcomb, Tangier, Salem; Sidney Price, Philadelphia, do.; Pavilion, New-Haven, Calais.

Passed by, schrs. Flora A. Newcomb, Tangier, Boston; Willie S. Swett, do., Portland.

Sld. schrs. Cuba, (Br.,) R. A. Ford, (Br.,) Susan, Anna Barton, Carrie E. Sayward, Colonel Cook, Storm King, Bartie Pierce, David B. Newcomb, Winged Racer, Kit Carson, Freddie Walter, L. M. Jenkins, John N. Ball, Dorimus Eddy, E. J. Heraty, and Silver Lake.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
NOW OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF
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BOYS' CLOTHING.
BEST IN FABRIC AND STYLE.
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SUPERIOR STOCK!! LOW PRICES!!

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FREEMAN & BURR HAVE VERY great pleasure in inviting an inspection of their immense Stock for the present season. The choicest products of the loom from all parts of the world have been laid under contribution in making selections, which will be found, both in the piece and made up for immediate wear, for all ages and all occasions.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $5.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $15.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $20.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $25.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $30.
SUITS, $10. BOYS' SUITS, $5.
SUITS, $15. BOYS' SUITS, $8.
SUITS, $20. BOYS' SUITS, $10.
SUITS, $30. BOYS' SUITS, $12.
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ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY filled. FREEMAN & BURR'S Easy and Accurate System for SELF-MEASURE enables parties in any part of the country to order clothing direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Price List and Fashion Sheet sent free on application.

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AT PRICES PER OUNCE.

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DR. B. C. PERRY,
THE SKILLFUL DERMATOLOGIST,
NO. 49 BOND-ST.,
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CHILDREN'S HAIR.
The Doctor personally attends to children's hair, and imparts the required information for a judicious and natural management of the delicate organism, to insure in after years a permanent, luxurious and healthy growth.
UNNATURAL REDNESS
OF THE NOSE OR FACE. This unsightly annoying personal affliction is positively cured by the treatment of DR. PERRY.
MOLES, WENS, AND WARTS.
These disfiguring and troublesome excrescences are permanently removed without cutting, pain, or scars, by the personal attention of the Doctor.
Pimples on the Face.
Black-heads, flesh-worms, blotched disfigurations, greasy, odorous and rough skins.
MOTH-PATCHES, FRECKLES,
Tan, and all brown discolorations, are nicely removed from the face, leaving the skin smooth and healthy by the treatment of DR. PERRY. Call and see the Doctor or send for an Interrogatory Circular.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF
WALTHAM WATCHES.
And we submit the following reasons why they should be preferred to any other American Watches:
In the first place, the Waltham Company is the oldest, and has had fourfold the experience of any others engaged in the business in the United States.
In the second place, the machinery in use by the Waltham Company is far more perfect and varied, and as a result the Watches are of far higher grade and of greater variety, and are placed in the market at much lower prices than any others, quality and style fully considered.
In the third place, the Waltham Watch is now a staple article, its reputation fully established, and, as a consequence, it is sold at less profit than any others in the market.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
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CALENBERG & VAUPEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
YOUNG AMERICA PIANO-FORTES,
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Pyle's O. K. Soap,
ESTABLISHED IN 1860.
Still stands at the head of all in market, as an article of uniform worth in household economy. No other kind is so largely sold to first-class families by the box, because it becomes hard and unliable to waste. Never was there greater deception practiced upon consumers of soap than now; very ordinary qualities are highly perfumed, molded into fancy cakes, wrapped with scarlet paper, all to please the eye, rather than meet the practical want, and they that buy them, like Franklin for his whistle, pay dear for fancy. Pyle's O. K. will speak for itself, when tested beside these articles. They who want chemically pure Saleratus, Cream Tartar, and Baking Soda can always be gratified by securing those bearing the name of JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., N. Y., and sold by grocers everywhere.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
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OFFER A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SPRING CLOTHING,
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THEIR OWN TRADE.

SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS.
THE MUSICAL PUBLIC IS AGAIN INVITED TO EXAMINE THESE CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS, AND COMPARE THEM WITH ANY OTHERS WHICH CAN BE BOUGHT AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.
WE ALSO SEND (PREPAID) TO ANY ADDRESS A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, SHOWING THE VARIOUS STYLES, AND GIVING VERY USEFUL INFORMATION TO PARTIES ABOUT TO PURCHASE.
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CENTRAL PARK PHAETON FOR BABY.

The Patent Oscillating Parasol admits of free circulation without draft. Nurse can see the baby; does not draw the sun; can be adjusted to any position; put on any carriage at less price than new top. Also manufacturer of the NOVELTY CARRIAGE, combining cradle and carriage. Propellers, Patent Swings, Hobbies, Wagons and Toys. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., New-York.

LIGHTNING RODS.
EDWARD E. QUIMBY
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 126 CHAMBERS-ST., corner College-place.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—EASTER MORNING services, at 10½ o'clock; to begin with a children's carol. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be held the Easter anniversary of the Sunday-school. Confirmation on EASTER MONDAY, at 7½ P. M.

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.
The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, begun July last, is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 233 miles westward from Lake Superior; track-laying over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.
A GOOD INVESTMENT.—JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on
23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations—Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.
LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS.
SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.
EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.
OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, &c., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.
FOR SALE BY
Jay Cooke & Co.,
Philadelphia, New-York, Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.

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DR. S. N. MARSH,
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 East 14th-st., (third door from University-place.) Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Ladies' silk elastic belts, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, pile instruments, ladies' and gents' and children's shoulder braces, suspensory bandages, crutches, &c., &c.
MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.